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BIRTHS. On the 27th May, at Shanghai, the wife of P

BORKOWSKI, of a son. THEODORE OGIER, of a daughter. On the 28th May, at Singapore, the wife o PERRY CUNLIFFE, of a daughter. MARRIAGE.

On the 26th May, at Hankow, GEORGE SAMUEL FOSTER KEMP, second son of the late Nathan Kemp, of Swaffham, Norfolk, to MABEL, third daughter of the late Richard Roscorla, of St. Austell, Cornwall. DEATHS.

On the 21st May, at Tokio, aged 36, Thomas CLARK COWEN, third son of the late Mr. John Richard Cowen, journalist.

late Chief Officer of the s.s. Zephyros. On the 29th May, at Shanghai, DAVID SIN-CLAIR, late 2nd Officer, P.S. Kiangkwan, aged 28 years.

On the 29th May, at Shanghai, GEORGE important deliberations in the administrative BURNSIDE TAYLOR, aged 51 years. body that guide the destiny of this most On the 30th May, at Shanghai, ARTHUR | important Colony. ARMANDO BARRADAS, aged 22 years, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barradas. At Shanghai, MORNA CHRISTINE, youngest. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Drummond.

The **Hongkong** Telegraph

Aged 20.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT. ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1906.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(and June.) ment in circles interested in the administraunder yesterday's date, makes the announce. Colony, there is a balance of fifty odd thoument that "His Excellency the Governor sand dollars in favour of the current year, has been pleased to appoint, provisionally i The detailed items of increase are :---

and subject to. His Majesty's pleasure, the Hon. Mr. Edbert Ansger Hewett to be an unofficial member of the Executive Council in succession to Charles Wedderburn Dickson, Esquire, resigned." Immediately above that announcement appears one which is noted elsewhere in this issue notifying the fact of Mr. W. J. Gresson's appointment to the Legislative Council in succession to the senior partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, to whose office Mr. Gresson succeeds on the departure Councils was amended so as to include two unofficial members on the Executive Board, made under the Governor's instructions witnessed the election of the Senior Un-official Member, the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, and the senior partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving), to membership on the Governor's consultative board. To the advantage of the administration and the benefit of the Colony the inhabitants still enjoy the representation of Sir Paul-Chater, whose long experience, mature judge ment, and unflagging interest, in all that appertains to the promotion of the best interests of the island are still retained after all these long years of honourable service. Until the announcement was publicly made in the Gazette of last evening, associated with Sir Paul was the representative of the firm to which reference has been made more than once in the course of these comments. To the public no explanation is tendered of the supercession—for that is what the appointment under criticism amounts to-of the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson to a seat on the Executive enjoyed through a succession of terms by his predecessors in office. It is just possible-though we should consider it highly improbable—that Mr. Gresson, with his multitudinous and extensive vested and relative interests in Hongkong, may have declined the offer of the honour of the appointment to the higher deliberative assembly. In such an event there car surely be nothing to cavil at in the action o the Government in ignoring, if not the vester rights, at any rate, the precedent of a prerogative coveted by most, and at one time enjoyed by the honourable member's predecessors. Indeed, during a previous absence of Mr. Dickson from the Colony, who held the substantive appointment. Mi Gresson as his locum tenens, with honour to himself and to the satisfaction of the community, filled the vacancy as the second unofficial member on the Executive Counci until Mr. Dickson's return. For what good seasons, if any; the honourable member? On the 27th May, at Shanghai, the wife of claims should on this occasion be ignored, is is not easy to the lay mind to discern. W cannot, however, suppress the conviction that, meritorious as might be the qualifications of the appointée in the person of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, the grounds which had prevailed in the past, and which urged the unofficial representations on the basis of the first appointments should still hold good, and the member of the important firm of British merchants in Hongkong, who were unquestionably the pioneers of trade On the 29th May, at Shan hai, W. FRANK, in China and undoubtedly the early exponents amongst the builders of our Empire in

COLONIAL FINANCE.

the Farther East, should be continued in

the high and trusted office in all the most

(4th June.) Land Sales alone account for \$178,831,01,

Fees of Court, &c..... Rent of Property, &c. Interest accounted for comprise:-Light dues \$941.58 Post Office... ... 6,227.69

Miscellaneous ... 4,057.81 Water Account ... Before passing to the estimates of expenditure, attention may be invited to a sum of Detailing the respective departments contri-

result is tabulated as follows:— Pensions \$ 9,924.84 Registrar General's Department 838.12 Audit Тгеазигу 203.29 Post Office Harbour Master's Department 3,170.52 Observatory 220.45 Judicial Medical 7,079.08 Education Charitable Allowances Transport Miscellaneous 3,586.83 Public Works 2,077.10 Do., Extraordinary... 175,137.05 Against the foregoing increases must be set the various economies effected. They

are in respect of-Public Debt... 8 Governor ::-253.44 Colonial Secretary's Dept,... Police 2,326.62 Sanitary --- 5,909.06 Botanical and Forestry ... 3,503.09 Military Expenditure ... 72,274.74 Public Works 2,077.10

aggregating \$86,601.89. On the whole, it is very improbable from the results thus far attained that the financial operations of the Government for the current year will show any credit balance at the end of December. The largest deficit will, undoubtedly, be shown by the estimate framed for land sales. which in the present stagnant condition of the property market, may fall far short of the forecast for the year. There is all the more reason, in view of the unpromising outlook why the taxpayers should not be burdened with any further expenditure like that in volved in the Hon. Mr. Pollock's suggestion to the Legislative Council, to grant a bonus to the extent of half the salaries of the Civil Servants paid on a sterling basis, by converting that proportion on an arbitrary rate of exchange of 15. 8d. to the dollar with that token's current value standing at 25. 14d

A QUESTION OF MORALS. (5th June.)

The grant is preposterous!

Hongkong residents are not troubled with drags a ramshackle contrivance facetiously and its presence means much to the described as a ricksha through the streets prosperity of the Colony. It is conceivwe have a very fair substitute for the Southern | able_that people living in an inland city, nuisance. Moreover, the ricksha coolie having no opportunity of viewing is first cousin to the more dignified gharrydriver inasmuch as his command of lan- the title of "Mistress of the Seas," might guage and vituperative epithets when offered what he considers to be rather less and meaning of the Navy League, but than his fare is lurid in the extreme. For- Hongkong is too closely in touch with the has but the slightest acquaintance with the Rven from a utilitarian point of view the Shanghai riflemen were most energetic in the resources of the Chinese language as employ- | Navy affects the port, and there is not a ed by the coolie, and is therefore unaware shopkeeper who does not view the departure decision has mainly been arrived. It is now If the figures presented in the compara- of the startling insinuations which follow a of the Fleet to its summer quarters without tive statement of revenue and expenditure | meagre payment. The coolie may seem to | regret. Accordingly when a branch of the of the Colony for the first quarter of the smile when hurling his marvellous imputa- Navy League was mooted in Hongkong year, furnish any indication of the results tions at the head of the miserly fare, but he there were not wanting those who gave the likely to be attained for the current year, the is getting in some remarkably fine work in suggestion the most hearty support. The finances of the Colony show anything but a | the way of an anathemas, and thus brings | local branch was formed and has continued | year, the names of the victors constituting the promising outlook for the twelvemonth. solace to his soul. In Singapore, however, to flourish, although there is still room for team and the scores. The first medal should Examining the revenue returns for the quar- the drivers use the Malay language which is extension. From the annual report which will bear the scores, etc., of the winning team in in. the Legislative Council is inaugurated. ter, as compared with the same period last generally spoken by the resident who was be presented at the meeting to be held in year, we are confronted with the fact that, passed the griffin stage, and consequently the the City Hall to morrow afternoon it is clear. whereas there has been an increase of impertinence of the abusive Kling or Malay that in fostering the objects of the League \$8x,667.77 over the estimated amount, this on the box is understood and appreciated at in the Colony the branch has not been back-An appointment to the Executive Council surplus is more than absorbed by the de- its full value. The result is that the vitupera- ward, but much more might be done than of Government appearing in the present creased receipts in the other items which tive driver is occasionally made the recipient has yet been attempted to inculcate that week's Gazette, is the subject of some com- total \$209,579.28. Of the latter amount of a firm and pointed rejoinder which he love and respect for the Navy in the minds of end of November, when the thermometer of letting the community into the confidence fears to resent, knowing that the law will the young which is one of the objects of the was only two degrees above freezing point. of the Government as to the probable Budget tive affairs of the Colony. We allude to a Excluding this source of revenue, which probably be against him. However, in these League. The report remarks that the con- The rules which have been framed for the the public may be led to expect after the notification in which the Colonial Secretary, | really represents a capital asset of the days of freedom of speech and all the rest of clusion of the late war and the signing of the maintenance of the trophy are similar to summer recess. If not positively pessimistic. the shibboleths of liberty so-called, the syce Anglo-Japanese Alliance has "enabled our those in force in other competitions where in their character, the explanatory remarks is apt to emulate the worm in turning, and Naval Authorities to effect a considerable a trophy is at stake. It is proposed to de- of Sir Matthew Nathan-supplementary, to

Licences and internal revenue \$12,188.19 [parently arousing considerable interest among 13,301.98 the European population of Singapore, 55,826.54 According to a report of the case which 351.06 appeared in our contemporary, the Free Press, The heads under which the decreases are matters were involved by the doubt existing as to whether, when the syce replied with the valuable scorn of Jehus the world over,

contained the words, to will contained the words, or it bangsar putch." If the former we led Executive Council is to consist of the Gover- of any portion of that money. Far the most when, later on he avowed that, having been | torium for the officers and men on this station. | which might be added to the rules, viz., nor, as president; the Senior Military Officer | equitable procedure would be to return this | in the Straits three years, he had never had | Satisfaction is expressed at the returns of | that the members of the successful team each for the time being in command of His large accumulated Fund to the subscribers impertinence from this notoriously impertine the big-gun shooting, and mention is made of year should receive medals commemorative time being lawfully discharging the functions | quota with far-better grace than the bonus a | served that learned counsel probably over- | reference to the doings of the branch it is | borne by equal contributions from the four of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and | section of the Civil Service are claiming | paid the "cabmen." In the end the Court | reported that during the past year a sum of | competing ports. The trophy will circulate, Treasurer; and of such persons as at the by reason of the appreciation in the gold declared that the conviction would not be \$787.30 was given for the purpose of pur- it is to be hoped, for half a generation bedate of the receipt of the said instructions | value of the dollar—a bonus, we have no | interfered with, but the question of punish | chasing a billiard table for the Seamen's In- | tween the four rivals, but it will eventually in the Colony are members of the Council, | hesitation in again emphasizing, they have | ment would receive fresh consideration, | stitute at Wanchai and the Committee under | remain here. The victors may pass away or as Her Majesty may from time to time | no title to. The expenditure of the Colony | That would appear to mean that a Euro- | stand that the gift has been much ap- | from the Far East, and a memento of the appoint. We are again writing from for the first three months of the year shows pean, or any passenger in a public vehicle, preciated. The branch also gave a donation event when they brought honour and glory to memory, and have a recollection, that fol- a diminution of a half lakh of dollars by who pays the legal tariff and is thereupon of \$100 towards extraordinary expenditure the port for which they fired might easily be lowing the memorable agitation of that most | comparison with the figures for 1905, that is, | stigmatised by the wrathful puller or driver | incurred in connection with the Soldiers' | given them in the shape of an inexpensive public spirited and indefatigable citizen, after excluding a sum of \$435,048.95 devoted as a vagabond, etc., may be soundly chas- and Sailors' Home at Arsenal Street. "In pendant. who adorned the Council with his presence to Public Works Extraordinary. Inclusive tised by the fare there and then. We do connection with the Trafalgar Centenary (Mr. T. H. Whitehead), for municipal govern- of this sum, however, the aggregate expendi- not believe that is a doctrine which will be the President (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, ment in the Colony, the constitution of the ture is in excess of that for the correspond- generally accepted, and can scarcely com- | K.C.) put himself in communication with ing period of last year by \$125,935.54. mend it to our readers. The Bench has a the local Naval Authorities with the result habit of objecting to private individuals tak- that it was decided by the latter to accept a besides other changes. The choice then buting towards the excess expenditure the ing the law into their own hands, however donation from this branch of \$1,500 to be their passengers is to hail them before the ed at the Happy Valley. The Hongkong Court and charge them with using, abusive | Government has in connection with this and obscene language, which is a clear matter very kindly acceded to the request 7,797,952 against Hk. Tls. 6,606,862 for the offence against the good morals of the com- of your. Committee, that the Naval Authori test case on the subject, for admittedly the conditions, to erect permanent quarters at ribald and unclean remarks of the unre- the Happy Valley in lieu of the existing generate coolie who fancies himself swindled | matshed." Nelson's Column was decorated despite the clear terms of the legal fares are on the anniversary day and a telegram sent a nuisance and a disgrace to the city. The to the Navy i cague dinner from Hongkong. smallest refort has an embroidery of foul- There are 265 members in the local branch ness which none but those, acquainted with and 17 associates. Finally, the Committee even a smattering of Chinese can appreciate, | express the hope that as the number of and the coolies should be taught that such British adults resident in Hongkong-exlanguage will not be tolerated. It is evi- clusive of the services—exceeds 1,200 the dent that Singapore will have none of it. branch might be supported by residents Why, then, should Hongkong lag behind in coming forward in larger numbers to bethis respect?

THE NAVY LEAGUE IN HONG.

KONG.

H.B.M. Navy has continued to grow and duty to belong to the Navy League. expand till now a branch of the Navy League exists in every part of the Empire. The movement had its origin in the fear that a new Government might seek to reduce the Navy Estimates, to the detriment of the first line of defence and the destruction of its personnel. It was not founded through mere' caprice or party feeling but in the sincere desire that the basis on which the Navy stood at the time should be maintained. But there was also the deeper motive that the value of the Navy should be brought to the knowledge of the sons and daughters of the Empire, that they should be so instructed in its traditions and glory that the Navy should never lack enthusiastic supporters. It is needless to say that such a scheme appealed to Hongkong, the greatest naval base in the Far East. Paily the leviathans of the British Navy are before the eyes of the Colony, and although, as a result of the Russo-Japanese war, much of the power of the China squadron has been shorn by the departure of the battleships which, it was considered, were no longer absolutely necessary in view of Japan's co-operation under the Anglothe notorious gharry-drivers who afflict the Japanese treaty, the Fleet in Far Eastern people of Singapore, but in the coolie who waters is still of respectable proportions, vessels which have earned for Great Britain show a half-hearted interest in the character | human nature craves for recognition b tunately, or otherwise, the average European | Fleet to ignore its importance to the Colony. this was the cause of an action which is ap- reduction in the China squadron, but, in signate the trophy as the Interport Challenge | the answer from the Director of Public

greatly incensed they may be at the mo- expended in connection with the new perment. It would seem, therefore, that the manent recreation quarters for the officers best way to secure the coolies' respect for and men of the Fleet which are to be erectmunity. It might be possible to have a ties should be permitted, subject to certain

The patriotic movement which was inautions. However, that can be improved so gurated a few years ago by a number of that in time every British resident in Hong gentlemen interested in the welfare of the kong may come to consider it a patriotic

come members and associates. The

finances appear to be in a satisfactory condi-

the local branch of the Navy Leagu

l is perhaps too unostentatious in its opera-

INTERPORT SHOOTING TROPHY

tion. It will be seen that there is nothing

(6th June.) One of the most popular of the interpor sporting events is the annual competition for the rifle shooting championship of the Far East. Since the first of the matches was fired off in 1880 there has been. splendid feeling of rivalry engendered between Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang to secure the highest points in the round, and it has been counted an honour to be selected as one of those representing the home port. In a way the honour was an empty one, in this respect that there was no trophy or reward offered for competition; there was nothing to record the prowess of the winning teams from year to year-i wasin the true sense a sporting contest, the reward of the victors being the renown brought to the port they represented and the consciousness of duty well done. From time to time the suggestion has been made that a trophy should be obtained to keep on record the names of the winners, together with the individual and aggregate scores, which would form a guide to future generations of riflemen as to what was expected of them. The matter hung fire, for the simple reason that many held it to be more sportsmanlike to shoot for the honour of the event and not for the possession of a trophy. But posterity, and the proposal to have a trophy which would bear the legend of the vic torious team- for each year carried the day. matter and it is due to their efforts that this suggested that the trophy should take the form of a silver vase mounted on an ebony plinth which would be capable of bearing thirty silver medals, on each of which would be engraved the name of the winning team for the 1889, so that 17 medals would have to be under the happiest auspices. The questions filled up before the record of 1906 was entered. It is recalled that the winning team in 1889 was Shanghai, which made 819, and won by 42 points. They used Martini-Henry rifles and the competition took place at the his Excellency the Governor the opportunity"

view of the recent rapid march of events in | Trophy. Then from next year the winning the Far East and of the necessity of uphold- team for each year will see to the engraving ing British prestige in China, it may be read of its shield before handing it on to sonably doubted whether such a policy of the next winning team. Precautions are reduction has not been carried too far. In laid down for the guidance of the holders one respect indeed the Admiralty has modi- while the trophy is in their possession, fied its former policy masmuch as it is re- and rules framed for the insuring and prewhite or black, after majiving it was allego commissioning certain ships for the purpose servation of the valuable ornament. Should ged 20 cents for a company, his will ke of upholding British influence in the inland the trophy be won by Shanghai it would be water ways of China. The desirability of handed over for safe keeping to the chairman patrolling such inland waters was mentioned of the Municipal Council; should Hongkong the individual he was conveying a white raga- at the last general meeting of this Branch or Singapore succeed, the trophy will be kept home of Mr. Dickson. Without suggesting | \$249,000 opposite a curious head of revenue | bond. After the syce had made use of the | and has since formed the subject of some | by H.E. the Governor of the winning port; accombine to movement. On copies sent by post and any reflection on the merits possessed by the denominated." Widows' and Orphans' Pen- expression his fare promptly slapped him in correspondence with the head office of the while it will go into the possession of the appointee of Government to the high office of sion Fund." Enough has been said in these the mouth. When the case first came before League." There is no doubt that most Resident Councillor should Penang carry off a seat on the Executive Board of the Colony, columns in opposition to the inequitable the Court, the syce was convicted of using people, in Hongkong will agree with the honours. The rules will be submitted the inquiry prompts itself, to the minds of appropriation to the Colonial exchequer of insulting and contemptuous language and the opinion that the Admiralty acted to the various ports and when agreed to they. those not behind the scenes, on what so large a sum of money, which it is sent to prison. He now appealed against with undue haste in reducing the China will be binding each and all. The trophy is grounds the senior partner of the "Princely | very questionable if Government can legally | the decision of the lower Court. "Never in | Fleet by the recall of the battleships, but | expected to cost about £200, and each port House" in the Colony has been passed transfer to the general revenues of the my whole experience of the bar have I heard evidently the Admiralty have no intention will contribute an equal share towards its over in the privilege which had hitherto been | Colony. So far it is pleasing to observe that, of a magistrate in England sending a cabman of reverting to the former condition of purchase. Already the public of Shanghai enjoyed by the representative of Messrs, | though the sum of over a quarter of a million | to prison for using bad language under far | things, and consequently the question may | have been invited to subscribe towards that Jardine, Matheson in the secret deliberations | dollars has been put down by way of transfer | less provoking circumstances," was one some- | be said to have passed out of discussion. | port's share of the contribution. The idea is of the Council of Government in this Colony. from the Fund to the coffers of the Govern-what startling and original rejoinder by The Committee strongly opposed the re- really an excellent one and should stimulate If our memory serves us aright, according to ment, in the revenue statement of the first counsel for the appellant during the hearing trocession of Weihaiwei on the ground of popular interest in the annual contest. instructions of Herlate Majesty the Queen, the quarter of the year, no credit has been taken of the appeal. Counsel's luck was envied, the desirability of its retention as a sana- There is only one thing we would suggest Majesty's regular troops; the persons for the | thereto, who should receive their disbursed | ent class of people. The Court dryly ob. | the launch of H.M.S. Dreadnought. With | of the event, the cost of such medals to be

CHINESE CUSTOMS RETURNS.

(7th June.) The returns of the Chinese Imperial

Maritime Customs for the quarter January-

March of the current year show a satis-

factory increase over the dues and duties

collected in the same quarter of last year. The total amount collected is Hk. Tls. same period of last year, showing an increase of Hk. Tls. 1,191,090. Of this increase Shanghai alone contributes almost the entire amount, the respective figures for the Northern port in 1906 and 1905 being Hk. Tis. 3,239,605 and Hk. Tls. 2,269,954—an increase of Hk. Tls. 969,651, or approximately thirty per cent over the collections of the preceding year. To those who are believers in the future prospects of Shanghai these are eloquent figures indeed whereon to build the most optimistic hopes of what the trade of Shanghai is likely to be once the latent sources of the Empirewhereof. Shanghai may be said to be the threshold of the gateway—are unly modes ately developed. The shipping entering to cavil at in the report beyond the fact that and clearing probably is the safest index to a guidance in the correct appreciation, of the prosperity of any port, and in this connection. Shanghai again shows itself to considerable advantage in its trade relations with China and the outside world. During the quarter under review 5,651 vessels entered the port of Shanghai, the aggregate tonnage being 1,858,654, showing an increase of 228,281 tons compared with the same period of 1905. Of these vessels 5,101 were steamers from ports in China, 431 were from foreign ports and thirty-two were special entries. There were seventy-two sailing vessels from ports in China, five from foreign ports and ten special entries. The vessels cleared were 8,004 with an aggregate tonnageof 1,941,664 as against 1,613,197 in 1905. Of the clearances 7,531 were for ports in China, 379 for foreign ports, and 8 "special." The ports mentioned in the Customs Gazette showing a decreased collection in respect of each are Tientsin Hk. Tls. 107,815; Shasi Hk. Tls. 349; Changsha. Hk. Tls. 345; Kiukiang Hk. Tls. 8,644; Wuhu Hk. Tls. 61,797; Nanking Hk. Tls. 5,758; Hangchow Hk. Tls. 26,999; Foochow Hk. Tls. 3,625; Swatow Hk. Tls. 9,401; and Pakhoi 11k. Tls. 3,170. All the other ports show an increase. Concerning the neighbouring stations in which Aongkong is more immediately interested the figures for Kowloon and Lappa are also on the progressive list. For the former the total collection was Tls. 96,367 and for the latter Tis. 111,156; these compare favourably with the previous year's collections which are Tls. 90,839 and Tls. 94,422, respectively, thus giving a balance in favour of the present year of Tls. 22,262, or eleven per cent. of the total. On the whole the revenue collections of China are on a progressive scale, which is a reassuring indication that its potentialities which form the basis of such happy predictions for the future tradal prosperity of the country are a factor to be considered in the awakening influence that is exercising her millions throughout the length. and breadth of the Empire.

AN UNPROMISING FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

(8th June.)

The Hon, Mr. Edward Osborne's career he submitted to Government on the second occasion he had the honour of taking his: seat at the Council board, if not of an urgent or of a momentous character, gave, Works as to the impracticability of the inclu- to the value of Hk. Tis. 130,000 was imsion of desirable public works in the program- ported, also copper coins (10-cash pieces) me for next year-induce a gloomy outlook | worth Hk. Tls. 106,000 from Hangchow of the Colonial finances for the coming year. | Mint. Dollars equal in value to Hk. Tls. Such a conclusion we had anticipated in 673,625 were shipped to Shanghai. Reour criticisms last week, suggested by the specting the new copper coinage-a subject publication of the official financial returns of which has attracted widespread attention the Colony for the first quarter of the current | and been acrimoniously debated from every year. Sir Matthew made public his state. point of view,-there is nothing to be ment yesterday afternoon that "it can fairly | added from the experience of Ningpo. be assumed that land sales, unless there is a The 10-cash pieces were introduced into great improvement in trade, will not amount that port in the same manner as elsethis year or next to a sum of \$400,000, which | where, by an amicable arrangement between appears in the Estimates for the current the provincial authorities and the numerous year." Previously to this announcement cash shop proprietors. Handy to use, clean we remarked on Monday last, in connection to the touch, and of effective design, these with the Colony's financial prospects, that | coins immediately sprung into favour, as "it is very improbable from the results thus marking an advance, welcome to everyone, far attained that the financial operations of on the questionable copper cash coinage the Government for the current year will which has done service for so many centuries. show any credit balance at the end of De- But this reception, cordial as it was, was cember. The largest deficit will undoubted- destined to be forgotten quickly. Soon it ly be shown by the estimate framed for land became learnt by the populace in general, sales which, in the present condition of the | and the exchange manipulators in particular, property market, may fall far short of the that there would be no limit to the output forecast for the year." Our remarks are of the new coins and that all market would more than justified by the statement since | soon he flooded with them. This, coupled made by the President of the Council. We with the fact that the important rise in the were then considering but, one head in the price of silver upset many calculations and revenue estimates; an item, by the way, put the white metal at a high premium, soon which all true economists deprecate regard- swept away the early confidence and caused ing as a source of revenue, inasmuch as a severe fall in the value of the new coins. Crown land must be looked upon in the na- Regarding the cotton milling industry the ture of an asset whose proceeds by sale report observes that the business of the should be credited to a special fund and de- Tung Chi Yuan Cotton Mill was highly voted to special purposes in its disbursements | prosperous. The mill worked steadily day and rather than merge it in the general revenues night throughout the year, the output reachof the Colony. When reviewing the financial ing 38,000 piculs, of which, however, only, a statements in our previous article the opium small portion passed through the Customs. farm did not come within the purview of Another cotton mill, promoted by a rivalour notice. Attention was directed thereto Chinese company, with a capital of \$600,000, in the Governor's remarks at yesterday's is now in course of erection on the other Council meeting. In Singapore the Farmer side of the river, opposite the Settlement. was compelled to resort to an appeal to The machinery has been selected in Eng-Government for a substantial concession in land by a Japanese engineer, and the a reduction on the allotment price of the technical staff will be composed of men of monopoly. Here in Hongkong, the amount | this nationality. Thus is seen another infetched for the exclusive privilege in hand- stance of the inroads the Japanese are ling the drug bears a certain relation to making into the industrial and commercial that obtained in the Straits. Hence it may institutions of the Chinese. be assumed that for the monopoly which has been officially advertised a much less sum than that paid by the present farmers will be tendered. Furthermore, if the figure given of the exodus of the Chinese population from the Colony, stated at 50,000, is cor- in the Supreme Court was never, perhaps, rect, there is all the more reason to expect better exemplified than it was yesterday, that the Opium Farm will be tendered for when his Honour the Puisne Judge took his at a much more reduced rate. Similarly, seat to dispose of the weekly general sumassuming the figures of the exodus not to mary list. Every solicitor in the Colony, have been exaggerated there should be, if without exception, appeared to be engaged there are not actually, a larger number of on behalf of one or other of the numerous vacant tenements in and out of the city, with litigants, with the result that, not being able a consequent diminution in the collections to find places at the table provided for them, on assessments. These are the important they were forced to occupy the Press table, sources of revenue which cannot be ad- (unoccupied by the members of the Press at equately made for under other heads which the time) the jury box, and the witness's at present do not give promise of any mater- seats, while the over-flow had to stand about vial elasticity. In the past for special public | the body of the Court-room, until their turn works the Colony has had recourse to loans. came to be heard, after which they im-The most recent attempt on the part of mediately quitted the Court. And yet the local Government to negotiate the withal, there is a good deal of room wasted as a matter of fact, reflect to the reserved and enclosed for spectators, which, fair posterity should be called upon to share, and there is no good reason why it should and more so, with the present generation. not be provided. A local loan, as has been often reiterated in these columns, has the greater advantage in that it is in the currency of the Colony from which all the vagaries and uncertainties of

NINGPO IN 1905

exchange will be removed.

Contrasted with the report on the trade of Shanghai for 1905, the record presented by of better things to come. However, on Commissioner Lenox Simpson for the dis- Thursday he went to make his usual weekly trict within his jurisdiction, viz., Ningpo, bears unfavourable comparison. Whereas in the case of the more southern port a his parcels, he put down on the counter the "record" was established for last year the exact amount he had been paying all along, trade of Ningpo for the same period shows | when to his astonishment the "man behind a decline in the collection to the extent of nearly Hk. Tis. 22,000, which is money, with the laconic remark, "can sellcompensated to a slight extent by an in- now little more cheap." The man had never crease in the import duties of Hk. Tls. 6,000. Coast trade duties and tonnage and | duction in prices even hinted at to him, transit dues all exhibit small decreases; but at any time by our correspondent, which the real deficit is in opium, the duty and likin combined showing a shrinkage of 1"I hold no brief for the compradore, and no less than Hk. Tls. 44,000. The total revenue collection was Hk. Tls. 613,877. Mr. Simpson writes:-"The spring and from too eager purchasers and irate rivals in autumn crops in and around the district the business; I abstain from mentioning his were reported to have been good. The rice harvest was above the average, and prices were on a reasonable level throughout the twelvemonth, much to the satisfaction of | be emulated by traders in a more general the poorer classes. The supply of pingsuey teas was exceptionally short, owing to the excessive rainfall during the earlier months of the year, and the business has been an unprofitable one. The total value of the trade of the port was close on 194 million. tacls, which shows a falling off of nearly 10 per cent, as compared with the 1904 figures. The value of the imports, foreign plus native, aggregated 13 million tacks; the exports amounted to a value of a little over 6 million titels, or Hk. Tis. 1,800,000 less than the year before." One of Hongkong's staple industries figured rather prominently in the trade returns, for we are told that there was a large business done in sugar, which is one of Ningpo's most important imports. During the year 334,000 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 1,600,000, were landed, of which x62,000 piculs was refined sugar from the Taikoo and China Sugar Company's refineries at Hongkong. Ito-Ilo varieties, owing to their relative cheapness and good appearance, have gained a strong hold on the market, and the number of direct steamers from the Philippines bringing full cargoes is increasing. Little or nothing was done in Formosan grades, owing to depression in prices caused by Ilo-Ilo competition. Is reported that Hongkong refined was the only sugar which gave the dealers a profitable return. There was an increase of nearly, 22 per cent. in the importation of all kinds. The remarks in the report on the subject of coinage now so keenly debated are worth noting. It is stated that Mexican dollars | Agreement shall remain effective,

COURT ACCOMMODATION.

The urgent need for larger accommodation £2,000,000 sterling loan does not, by the big and quite unnecessary spaces advantage of the Colony's credit in even when most interesting and important the London market. But nearer home-if cases are being heard, are never more than only red-tapeism can be successfully over- half occupied, at most, in either Court.. The come-our Bankers will eagerly advance the removal of some of the front seats and the Government any reasonable amount which it accommodation of another table, would may require, and whose burden it is only but surely be appreciated by the legal fraternity,

"THE SURPRISE OF HIS LIFE!"

A correspondent writes to tell us that he got the surprise of his life on Thursday last, which he has not got over yet. High exchange and high prices have jogged along hand in hand so long that he, probably like everybody else, had quite given up all hope purchases of supplies from the compradore he has long dealt with, and upon obtaining the counter" handed him back ro% of his been asked for any resate, nor was any remade the incident all the more astonishing. moreover, as he would, no doubt, be averse to the possible mobbing that might follow, both name, or giving his address," concludes our correspondent. We may add that the example of the compradore in question might well way in the Colony, to the benefit of their patrons and without unfair disadvantage to

ELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" BERVICE.

THE CUSTOMS CONTROL.

1898 AGREEMEN'T EFFECTIVE.

SIR ROBERT HART'S POWERS UNALTERED.

[From Our Oun Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 2nd June, 11.10 a.m.

The Chinese Government has considered the Note addressed by the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking, acting under instructions from his Government, relative to the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

China promises Great Britain that she will issue a declaration wherein she undertakes to state that the 1898

She further pledges that the administration of the affairs of the Maritime Customs shall remain unchanged at the same time as the power vested in the Inspector-General (Sir Robert Hart) shall remain unaltered.

[The 1899 Agreement referred to in the foregoing despatch is that whereby Chinese Bonds i is ued between 1891 and 1898 were accepted 'defendants, your Worship, but I see only one. by British Capitalists on the security of the Customs.—Ed., II. K. T.]

THE KIANGSI REBELLION

10 KILLED. 16 PRISONERS.

FOREIGN MISSIONS SAFE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th June, 12,20 p.m.

The prompt action of the Chinese Government in despatching troops to Yungshan, in Kiangsi, on the outbreak of the recent disturbance, has had the desired effect.

The rebellion has been suppressed. Ten of the rioters were killed in the conflict with the Government troops, who succeeded in capturing sixteen of the malcontents:

All the foreign missions are safe and none of the missionaries have been molested.

[The rising at Yungshan was first reported in these columns on the arst ult, and at one time assumed serious proportions. It was believed to be the result of a secret society movement. The dearness of food was given Kiangsi Province, as soon as he was apprised of the outbreak, despatched troops to the scene of the disturbance.—Ed, H.K.T.]

THE CUSTOMS CONTROL.

CONTROVERSY CLOSED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th June, 12.20 p.m.

The reply of the Chinese Government to the British Minister on the subject of the appointment of the Chinese Commissioners to the Customs, is regarded as satisfactory.

The British representative considers the controversy now closed.

KOREAN RIOT ..

EIGHTY PERSONS KI' LED,

AUTHORITIES CAPTURE 150 RIOTERS. [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th June, 11.55 a.m.

The riot in South Corea, reported on the 30th ult., has been quelled.

The authorities have taken 150 prisoners in custody.

> THE HUANGPU CONSERVANCY.

WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[From User Own Correspondent.]

. Shanghai, 8th June, 11.30 a.m.

The agreement between the Chinese Commissioners, appointed to the Huangpu Conservancy Board, and M. de Rijke; engineer-in-chief, to carry out the scheme, has been

The contract was executed Thursday last.

SOUTH-MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

A SINO-I PANESE PRESERVE

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 9th June,

11.50 a.m. The formation of the South Man-

churian Railway into a joint stock company, with limited liability, has been authorised.

concern is opened exclusively Japanese and Chinese, no foreigners being allowed to hold any shares. The authorised capital of the

company will be Yen 150,000,000.

THE Water Police summoned twenty-seven masters of coolin bonts before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Wednesday, for neglecting to take out licences for their boats. They all, denied the charge, saying that they possessed receipts for their licence money. Inspector Langley explained that the object. pof neglecting to take out their licences was to evade the new regulations framed, by the defendants had five weeks in which to renew their licence. His Worship fined them \$2 each and cautioned the men, ordering them to go and get their licences at once, otherwise

penalty imposed.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE. . KIDNAPPING.

A STREET FIGHT.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, five Chinamen, all looking as if they had been roughly handled, figured in the dock to answer a charge of fighting in the public street, yesterday. Mr. C. F. Dixon: I appear for two of the

of my clients here. His Worship: Do you know what they are charged with?

Mr. Dixon: Lhave just been told, your Worship. I thought they were charged with a more serious offence. Detective Watt: Yes, your Worship, The first defendant, as soon as this case is over, will be re-arrested and charged with kidnapping few hundred men and bringing them into the Colony, presumably for the purposes of emi-

gration. All the defendants were fighting over the kidnapping business your Worship. His Worship: If the defendants plead guilty to the present charge they will only be fined \$3 each. Do you plead guilty on behalf of

your client? Mr. Dixon: Yes, your Worship. The defendants all pleaded guilty and were

fined 51 each. Mr. Dixon's client was later on re-arrested and charged with kidnapping. Mr. Dixon: What about bail, your Worship?

His Worship: What sum can you put up? Mr. Dixon: Two hundred dollars. His Worship: Does that suit the police? Detective Watt: It is a serious case, your Worship.

The case was remanded until Wednesday next, bail to be fixed by the police.

MONEY-CHANGER IN TROUBLE. " ALLEGED THEFT FROM JOD,

Mak Chak, a money-changer, of No. 112, Queen's Road East, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, with stealing \$10 as the pretext for the rising. The Governor of from Job Roberts, foreman, Army Service Department, at 9 a.m. to-day. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the de-

fendant, who pleaded not guilty. At about nine o'clock this morning, the complainant went to defendant's shop and tendered him a ten-dollar note in exchange for subsidiary coins. The defendant placed the roll of representing ten dollars, on the coins, counter and also fifty-five cents extra as premium. The complainant was so surprised at this that he forgot all about the \$10 in small coin, but took the premium and walked away. After having proceeded about one hundred yards from the shop he discovered his mistake and rushed back to the shop for his money. It was alleged defendant said complainant took it away, and would not return the money. Complainan went to No. 2 Police Station and reported the occurrence to Inspector Gourlay, who arrested the moneychanger.

Mr. Goldring asked for a remand, which was granted until Wednesday next. Defendant was released on bail in the sum of \$50.

> NOCTURNAL ACROBAT. BENT TO GAOL.

A Chinaman calling himself Tsang Kin ap peared before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, charged with being a rogue and vagabond inasmuch as he was found wandering about the public street during the small hours of this morning, and having no fixed place of abode. Defendant denied the accusation of "wandering about the street," saying that he was getting fresh air. Evidence was heard to the effect that when Tsang was first sighted by the police he was looking up the staircase of different houses. The policeman lost sight of the man for a while, but on Eighty persons were killed in the turning the next corner he found Tsang busily climbing up the scaffolding, which was erected outside house No. 13, Lower Lascar Row. The officer told Tsang to come down and be arrested. Tsang replied that if he didn't look out he would drop on him. Eventually the acrobatic gentleman was marched to the Central Police Station. At the Court to-day, Tsang said that he did not go up the scaffolding for any unlawful purpose, but simply to get the wind and to "see things." He was sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expresses by Correspondents in this column.]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." SIR.—How the old order of things changet and how hard it is to have one's old theories and beliefs shattered. I strolled into a friend's library the other day, and casually picking up an Indian paper, my eye fell upon the following excerpt from a Calcutta vernacular paper, and it gave me pause :- "We deprecate the holding of public meetings, and some of our contemporaries have objected to this proposal. Let us honestly consider the situation. We have held political meetings by hundreds and thousands, which have been attended by thousands and tens of thousands. We have put our case strongly, intelligently and honestly; justice is on our side; yet can any one say that we have ever gained anything by holding these meetings? Have we been able to move one muscle of the Government On the other hand, we have lost much. When we gain nothing by holding public meetings, it is dissipation of energy to hold them. By holding them and delivering speeches, we lose that vital energy which is necessary to cause our growth, and which we should conserve and store up and not dissipate. By holding public meetings we often humiliate ourselves before the world, and lose our self-respect by whining. We also betray our utter helplessness and impotence by holding out idle threats. We allow ourselves to be seen through and through The subscription to shares in the by our opponents. The energy that we waste Some days ago an extensive opium raid was after political meetings should be devoted to made at hau-kl-wan by Chief Excise Officer solid work. What these solid works are have Hoggarth and a party of excise officers and

when he "reverts to it again." public meetings, without experiencing any "dissipation of vital energy," nor any "loss of Villsed, treacherous, greasy, oleagenous Ben- | paid furthwith,

galce Baboo," as he was universally dubbed, to have white men placed before them for trial and, if necessary, punishment. As soon as this project became known, a wave of indignation surged over the longth and breadth of India, and public indignation meetings were held in all the towns, large and small, and the resolutions of protest then passed against such a scandalous enactment, were forwarded to the but these more usually partake of the "annex-Viceroy, with the trite announcement that, up- | ing " of some big godown, altering the same less satisfaction was had, Ithe matter would go beyond him. Now did we do any good by in the requisite furniture, "and there you are;" those public meetings? Only thus much; that a proviso was added to the Bill (officially dubbed the "Ilbert Bill," after the name of the introducer, Lord Ripon's cat's paw) which provided that i'n European shall in all cases have the right to demand to be tried by a European. and such demand shall in all cases be acceded to"; which practically annulled the whole f ree of the Bill, for never would a European forego. meetings useful indeed,-Yours, etc.,

VOX POPULI. Hongkong, 8th June. THE AMERICAN MEAT

> SCANDALS. AUSTRALIA'S POSITION.

A representative of the Telegraph waited this morning upon the Queensland Government Commissioner concerning the recent revelations published as to the nature of the meat products canned in Chicago. Mr. Jones said, "the condition of affairs has

long been known, not alone to those interested in the industry, but to many of the general public. Some twelve months since Pearson's Weekly published articles exposing the nefarious utilization of putrid and diseased carcases, also the foul state of the slaughter. houses and packing rooms, and the frequently filthy as well as diseased condition of many of the men employed. Personally, I never make any attempt to criticize the products of other countries. I preser to introduce Australian goods upon their actual merits. If we cannot compete then we must take a back seat. This nonsensical talk, however, that Australian canners have paid too little attention to the get-up of their products, using awkward-looking tins, with hideous unresthetic labels, does not hold from Hongkong, and that the man was afflicted good. As a matter of fact, when I was in Brisbane at Christmas, our packers were exhibiting side by side our cans with the American article, got up almost in perfect imitation of our own. Anyhow, as close as the trade-marks | structions issued. law would allow them. The reason we have not been able to compete with the Americans in the canned meat industry has been purely a matter of price. This more especially in the markets of the Orient. Now, at the present moment, beef is very dear in Australia, as high as 22/- per 100 lbs drossed, yet this is considerably cheaper than ruling rates in the American market. We have the most complete boiling-down works, with the very latest machinery, expert managers and skilled artisans. There is not anything good and labour-saving which the American packers have that we do not also control. If our meat is cheaper (the splendid quality is acknowledged) and the cost of canning and production equal, the Amerians can only under-sell us by the methods the exposure of which has shocked the civilized world. Take Manila; the American has not the slightest chance to compete with Queensland in tendering for the large contracts for the Government supplies of frozen meat. We beat both uncertain meaning would have affixed the Argentina and the United States | penalty where the captain in charge permitted easily, and secure the order. But when

barely turned £200,000. The demand for our frozen lambs invariably exceeds the supply. States were closely following the example of ing was without his consent and despite the Queensland in passing laws which exact the most rigid Government inspection of all food products intended for over-sea exportation. Not only have the beasts to be examined by the voterinaries before slaughtering, but there is a systematic inspection of all factories and works. There is microscopic examination of all hog products. This all helps to establish the soundness of our article in the foreign markets. There are greedy and selfish men to be found in every country. Men who, for a temporary, perhaps only a slight, advantage over their competitors, would spoil a market by sending inferior shipments. It is the Honourable Digby Denham, the Minister for Agriculture in Queensland, to whom is due all the credit for the rigid laws with respect to State supervision of food products. Quite recently, he passed a most severe Dairy Inspection Act. Notonly is cleanliness made compulsory, but there is regular and systematic testing and inspection at

it comes to canned goods in Manila we have

food-importing countries. Last year; we ex-

ported over £1,500,000 sterling of frozen

meat, yet our shipments of canned goods just

all creameries and butter and cheese factories. bitterly and unkindly criticized, and more often £56,000,000. Not a bad little handful of sovereigns for a country containing a population of less than 4,000,000. In addition, and showing the varied climatic and soil conditions. of the States, there was an inter-State exchange. of products to the value of over £37,000,000."

THE N.D.L. "ROON."

REPAIRS SHORTLY COMPLETED.

Messrs, Melchers & Co. inform us that the repairs of the Imperial German mail steamer Roon will be finished at Nagasaki on the 27th inst, and that this steamer will be despatched from Hongkong to Europe via usual ports of call on the such of July.

now and then been pointed out by us. But constables. They raided house No. 26, Ha Kung we shall revert to the subject again." Nam, seized 169 tacks of raw opium and 12 It would possibly be interesting, not to say tacle of opium dross, and arrested two women. instructive, to hear what further the intelligent In a corner of the house was found a second writer can possibly have to say on the subject | table, in which was discovered over \$1,000 in subsidiary coins. Both women were charged with I was always of the opinion that public meet- being in possession of illicit opium, and the ings to consider vexed questions of the day, case was adjourned until Friday. One thing which closely concerned the public interests, which was peculiar in this case was the ingenious was the one and only proper method by which way in which the oplum was hidden. A special to carry out the ancient precept audi populi table, containing a false surface was made, and vocem. I have personally assisted at several in the secret compartment was stored the drug. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs, Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution, and self-respect," and I can say, "we have gained Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended. Evidence was something" by holding those meetings. To beard, and the false table brought into Court quote one single instance, an instance which for inspection. The prosecution said that deing, the old licences expiring in March last and may, also be known to, and remembered by, fendants supplied the whole of Shau-ki-wan, others in the Colony. When Lord Ripon with oplum. Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of was Viceroy of India, in 1883, he endea- | St,000 on the first defendant on the charge of voured to enact an ordinance (known vulgarly having raw opium in her possession, and \$70 as the "Black Act") whereby power was to be for the cross opium. The second defendant they would be summoned again and a heavier. given to the native magistrates, the "semi-ci- was ordered to be discharged. The fines were

In the British 'olouies' one sometimes hears of strange adaptations of stranger structures for use as Government departmental offices, by the erection of walls and partitions, putting

you have an office fit for the Lord High Chancellor, or the Lord High anybody else, for that matter. Here in Hongkong, however, the old rule, if it can be called such, is to be revers. ed, and when the Harbour Master's department moves into its new home new just nearing completion, on the Praya, and situated to the east of the Canton wharf, on the 1st prox., the offices vacated are to be altered and in his right under that proviso. Thus are public future utilized as a pork and vegetable market, as an annexe to the market erected just opposite to that building, and which is to be used for the sale of fish, meat, and general produce. The scheme at least has the merit of novelty, and as there does not appear to be any other particular use to which to put the vacated building, perhaps a better scheme could not have been devised. A marine commander, in the Harbour Office the other day, remarked to a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph, that the building would make an ideal seamen's hospital, but he had evidently not studied its environments, nor, apparently, was he aware that the new building

HARBOUR OFFICE

AS A MARKET.

S.S. "RUBI."

where near it. Heaven forfend !

just across the way was to be used as a place

for the sale and distribution of our daily sup-

plies of food, and no hospital is wanted any.

THE CASE OF CAPT, ALMOND.

Although it was known several weeks ago that the popular captain of the Rubi, R. W. Almond, had been acquitted, of violation of the immigration laws, the Manila Cablenews says the decision of the Supreme Court, which goes extensively into law, and was written by Judge Carson, has just been made public.

It was alleged that Captain Almond, about October 27 brought a Chinaman to Manila with trachoma, a loathsome contagious disease, and that the captain allowed him to land at a place and time other than that designated by the immigration officers and contrary to in-

The captain was charged with a violation of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1903, entitled An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States." The Act provides that a penalty of Proc, or a term of three years, shall be imposed for a violation thereof. Captain Almond was found guilty and sen-

tenced to pay a fine according to this Act. The statute reads simply that the officer who shall permit such alien to land etc." The defendant contended that the word permit " implied that the landing of the alien, to constitute a criminal offence must have been with the Captain's tacit consent. The word "permit," as defined in the Century Dictionary, means to suffer to be or allow without expressly authorizing. The Supreme Court held that if this requirement was intended to make the. master of a vessel an insurer against their landing at all hazards, Congress would have chosen terms more clearly expressive of such intention, and instead of using a word of the alien to land with or without fault on his

not any chance. This applies not only to the | . The attorneys for the prosecution contended Eastern market ; it is the same with the other | that the officer was responsible criminally even though he had taken every precaution possible and done all in his power to prevent the unlawful landing. The Court thought that the evidence of record was sufficient to sustain the contention of Captain Almond that he adopted "I told you last year that the other Australian | the due precautions and that the Chino's landprecautions taken.

The Court says in conclusion: "We think this statute was not intended to secure the obedience to all the rules of the immigration officers at all hazards, but at most to require good faith and full diligence in the effort to comply with them."

Judgment of the trial court is reversed and the accused is acquitted of the offence with the costs of both instance de officio and the bond for the appearance of the accused cancelled.

BANGKOK SUPERSTITIONS.

The majority of existing superstitions in Bangkok seem to be connected with gambling. Here is one way of obtaining luck that was experimented with only a few days ago. Earth was obtained from seven cremation places. from seven ant beaps and from seven landing stages along the river. The whole was mixed "Australian legislation is, as you are aware, | together, and used to make small earthen pellets, in the centre of each of which was placed than not by people of our own race, who do a tiny piece of palm-leaf with a letter engraved not understand our men and their methods, on it. A small image of the lottery farmer yet last year we exported to the value of was also made of the earth. The pellets and image were then placed in water in a monk's begging bowl, and lengthy incantations were said. This is no doubt the vital part of the ceremony. In any case the little pellets soon begin to split open, and the pieces of palm leaf Sont to the surface. The first two to come up give the numbers that will win the lettery that day. On the recent occasion when this was tried one number floated on the water, and the other stuck to the neck of the image, ... It is

said they were the winning letters of the day,

but those making the experiment were too late to make any use of the first one. Another curious method of obtaining luck was also tried in Bangkok a few days ago, A man hanged himself recently at Wat Sam Plum. A portion of the cloth by which he did the deed was obtained and handed to a "Mon Du" or fortune teller who placed it in a covered pot with two letters. There followed once more the lengthy incantations, and the pot was handed back to the resident seeking luck, . The instructions were that the pot was not to he opened till grouns were heard to proceed from it. After about a week groans were heard to come from it, though not by the person making the experiment. It happened at night, of course, but curiously enough, the person who heard the groans did not know apparently the significance of the pot. Anyhow next morning it was opened, and the two letters found inside proved to be the lottery letters of the day! The last statement is presumbly 'necessary to give completeness to the tale, for it has to be added that nobody made a fortune with the in-

It should be worth while to have a collection of the incantations used for such purposes made and published .- Banghok . Times.

THE lease of five lots of foreshores at Hang Hau village, in the New Territories, is proposed to be granted for terms of 75 years each. The contents in square feet of each lot are, respectively, 7,525, 2,730, 8,330, 3,500 and 3,500. The Crown rent payable in respect of the two last named is \$16 each, and on the other three the rout is to be assessed at the end of Bye years.

CLAIM FOR RENT

AND "SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE."

In Original Jurisdiction to-day, His Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, presiding, Ho Tung, of "Idlewild," Seymour Road, sued Chung Shun Koo, of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, for (1) specific performance of agreement of lease, and (2) the recovery of the sum of \$6,900 being the amount of arrears due by the defendant to the plantiff, for rent.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. V. Steavenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. M.

J. D. Stephens, represented the defendants. Mr. Ho Tung said he was the plaintiff in this case. He lived at "Idlewild," Seymour Road. He completed the negotiations for the purchase of the property in 1904, and bought it in November of that year from Messrs. Babington and Mody. The purchase money was \$275,000, subject to a mortgage of \$150,000 to Mr. Smith, and a second mortgage of \$80,000 to the vendors; and the balance in cash. Mr. Bisney approached him on behalf of the defendant with regard to a lease. Wit ness asked him \$2,500 a month rent, plus taxes, for a term of three or five years, the rent to commence from the signing of the contract, and also he asked for \$10,000 for. security for the performance of the lease. A counter-offer was made of \$2,300 monthly rent plus taxes, for a term of ten years, the cent to commence in July, 1905, the lessee to spend Sto opo or \$15,000 on alterations and repairs to the building. Mr. Bisney also offered \$7,500 as security instead of \$10,0.0. With slight modification the terms were embodied in the agreement. The modification was that the lessee should spend \$5,000 instead of \$10,000. The agreement also provide I that the tenants should be allowed to remain in occupation until the lessee required the quarters, the Daily Press to remain undisturbed until their new premises were ready. Messrs. Babington and Mody sold the premises to witness. The lease of the premises to the Daily Press was not shown to witness. It had been mislaid, and to the best of his belief it had not been found. Witness did not know when the Dally Press's new premises were to be ready when he bought the premises. The agreemen was drawn up in duplicate, each party retaining a copy after due execution. When M Bisney first brought the agreement to witness the hostscript was not there, and as it was one of the previously arranged conditions Mr. Bisney took it back, and put in the postscript, and afterwards the parties signed the two copies: It was brought back the same day, Apart from the Daily Press, another, firm remained in occupation in terms of the agreement. They remained until February, 1905 when defendant requested them to vacate and they did so. Defendant got the keys just after the signing of the agreement, and went into December or beginning of January. In mediately after signing the agreement witness gave Messrs. Deacon, Looker and

possession. That was about the end Deacon instructions to prepare the lease. That was the very next day. Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon were then acting for both parties. After the date of the agreement witness received as rent \$2,518.50 to end of June, and for the month of July from the Datly, Press \$150, witness paying the taxes. During the preparation of the lease by Messts. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defendant offered witness a second mortgage on some other property instead of the cash security. And further that the first and second mortgages should not be joined as parties to the lease, witness giving an indemnity for that raising of the joinder. The lease was prepared accordingly. The agreements and leases were here produced.] Witness was subsequently approached by Mr. Bisney, on behalf of defendant, asking for a remission of rent for a few months, on the ground that he would lose money, as some of the members of the syndicate backed out of the business. Witness asked for what purpose the premises were to be used, and was told for

a boarding-house or hotel. Mr. Pollock submitted that this was going quite off the track and was irrelevant. The Chief Justice said he assumed Mr. Sharp

understood his position.

Mr. Sharp:—I assume I do. Witness, continuing, said he did not agree to make any remission of rent. After he had so declined to give such concession, he received a letter from Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Dea-- con, dated 15th March. The document produced was a press-copy of that letter. That letter asked for the same concession. Witness replied to that letter. The letter produced was his reply, in which he said he could not see his way to grant the concession asked for. There was no further correspondence upon that subject between On the 10th April witness wrote to defendant enclosing a letter from the Dail Press in which the latter complained of the workmen letting water into their office, and saying he would hold defendant responsible if any damage were done. Further correspondence followed upon the same subject, witness forwarding on all letters from the Daily Press. On the 12th April, witness received a letter from Deacon, Looker and Deacon, in which they said they were instructed that witness had promised defendant, through Mr. Bisney, time to do the necessary work of repairs and alterations. Witness wrote back to say he never made any such promise, through Mr. Bisney, or any one else. Witness saw defendant personally regarding the concessions he was asking. That-was on the 24th May, 1905, at witness's house, where defendant called, and asked for the remission of rent, saying that some members of his party had cried off their agreement, and, moreover, he was having trouble with his contractor. [Two letters were here produced dated 12th and 22nd May, written by defendant to witness, they were duplicates but dated, as to the second, ten days later.] With

Mr. Pollock: You said you received them Witness: The contents being identical thought I had received the letters until I saw the dates. I never received the one dated 12th

ness only received the one dated 22nd.

. Mr. Sharp: Well, now, here's a third letter . -- what is this, Mr. Ho Tung?

Witness: This is a letter dated in Roglish, 22nd May, but I never received it, and never

saw it before, Mr. Pollock: There is nothing in English on this letter.

Mr. Sharp: Mr. Ho Tung, your truthfulness is again challenged; will you look again for

the English date? Witness: It is in Chinese characters " May 22," immediately under the Chinese date. I did not say it was written in English; I only said

the equivalent of the English date was there. Witness, continuing, said all the letters, admitted and denied as to receipt, all bore upon the subject of the remission of rent. It was after the receipt of the letter of 22nd May that he had the interview mentioned. He had no interview with defendant either before or after above. that one; it was his sole interview. Witness said he would let defendant know his decision in a day or two and subsequently wrote to inform defendant that he could not see his way

for the premises, No. 14. Des Vœux Road. At I not been for him he (defendant) would have Ing him that the Daily Press would vacate in to carry out the supervision. While the alterations were going on witness received a letter from Messrs. Palmer and Turner saying that they were surprised to learn from the defenda dummy one. Mr. Pollock; I object to that letter; it is irre-

levant, and you can prove nothing by corress not of any importance.

so it is of minor importance. Mr. Pollock: You cannot prove the attitude

of the defendant by producing correspondence. His Honour: Yes Jidon't think it is relevant: had better not go in.

view mentioned defendant did not ask the concessions as regards the rent as a right, but as a special favour. On receipt of witness's decision defendant addressed a very strong appeal to the generosity of witness, as he said he was losing money all the time, and was in great trouble, but he could not grant any concession | perty in lieu thereof, Mr. Ho Tung accepted Witness did not know what the lawyers | the suggestion. Owing to the difficulty of mortgagers to the lease, but as they could not the lease it was agreed that Ho Tung should be obtained the matter of the indemnity was give the defendant an indemnity instead of the

Smith, was in London, but I am in a position | up in the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and to state that the signatures of the mortgagees can now be obtained.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said he lived at the Peak sometimes as well as at "Idlewild." He had a great many business interests in the Colony. Witness was not present at any of the business interviews between the lawyers and the defendant. The letter of 14th December, 1904, from the defendant to of the agreement. He never saw it before. was not shown that letter until alterwards. He did not know why Bisney showed him that letter after the agreement was signed; nor did he know of any reason why he should have shown him the letter then, as it was defendant's authority to Bisney to negotiate the matter. A few days before the final offer was made Bisney told witness what offer the defendant would make. The question of the spending from \$10,000,to \$15,000 by defendant for repairs on the premises was mentioned a few days before the 20th of December-it was after the 14th December. Before the agreement was brought to witness for signature he had spoken to Bisney about the subject which was afterwards put in the postscript. defendant got the key of the premises at the end of December or beginning of Innuary. He got it from witness's watchman. Mr. Pollock: I put it to you that he did not

get the key until March, n December or January.

Mr. Pollock: Did you see it given? Witness: No, I was not present, but I understood that my watchman gave it him then.

Mr. Pollock: Then you don't know. Witness, continuing, said he agreed to take the second mortgage in lieu of cash, and to said he would ask for the concession from Ho

give the indemnity in March. and happy and cheerful and straight and there was to be no further trouble over the affair, witness to try and find tenants for him for the about March—is that so?

Witness: Yes, that is so, in March. Mr. Pollock here produced a letter dated April in which Mr. Deacon wrote to Mr. Babington stating that matters were still in disand asked if there was any trouble.

Witness: Defendant went back on his word. so often it was impossible to know what he I was up to. Mr. Pollock: But you say that the matter

was all settled in March; how do you make that out?

Witness: Practically settled. Mr. Pollock: What do you mean by "prac-

tically" His Honour: He means, I take it, that al the arrangements had been settled in March. but of course those arrangements had to be carried out, and that would take them into

Witness, continuing, said Bisney told him about the projected use of the premises as a hotel or boarding-house. Defendant never said that Bisney had said the Daily Press were to go out of the premises in February, 1905, and that he, defendant, had been badly treated. At the one interview defendant only said that Bisney bullied him, but he did not explain how, or in what the bully- time as the rest of the section.

ing consisted. Mr. Pollock: Here is a letter from Chang Shun Koo to you, complaining that Bisney had made him certain promises which had not been fulfilled. Did Chang Shun Koo refer

to those promises to you? -Witness: He mentioned about being bullied, but did not refer to Bisney's promises. As regards the Daily Press he said he thought the repairs could be carried out without interfering with them, but he found they couldn't,

Mr. Pol'ock: Did not Chang Shun Koo com plain of something more serious than being bullied? Did he, not say he had been deceived?

Witness: No, he simply said bullied, and told him he was a business man and should be able to look after himself.

Re-examined by Mr. Sharp, witness said putting aside the question of whether the defendant did or did not get the keys In January, he knew he could have had them at any time—the place was always practically open. Defendant did not make any special charges against Mr. Bisney, but mentioned the

bullying in a casual way, Mr. Bisney, sworn, said he lived at the Hongkong Hotel. He was an estate broker, carrying on business in this Colony. He knew the premises the subject of this suit; he acted as broker for Mr. Ho. Tung in the purchase

from Messrs. Babington and Mody. Witness here reiterated the terms of the purchase and said prior to his negotiating on behalf of Ho Tung, Chang Shun Koo was negotiating for the purchase, but Ho Tung's

negotiations went through, Witness then spoke as to defendant's approuching him to secure a lease of the nex house, saying it was to be used as a hotel or boarding-house. He arranged that lease with the Land Investment Co. Subsequently defendant approached him to arrange a further

lease-of the house in dispute. That was about a week after the other lease had been settled. Wilness then approached Mr. Ho Tung. and the latter made terms. Witness had no written record of those terms, but he remembered them. Witness here cited the terms as

The Court adjourned for tiffin.

After the adjournment, Mr. Bisney continued | you had previously written? his evidence in corroboration of the evidence of the last witness, and said that, when he was to give any indulgence with regard to the lease | negotiating for the lease, defendant said if it had

that interview defendant spoke about his finan- | secured the purchase of the property on the cial position, and said if witness did not give same terms. Defendant said he would like him some concession he would have to go into | the Daily Press to stay there permanently, asbankruptcy or leave the Colony. The altera- they were paying good rent, and the premises tions had to be carried out under the agree- | would not need so much alteration. That was ment, under the supervision of an architect, | said during the negotiations for the lease. The and Messrs. Palmer and Turner were selected | postscript referred to was a simple oversight on witness's part, and it was inserted without demur on the past of Chang Shun Koo. The agreement produced was written at witness's office and signed at Chang Shun Koo's house. ant that their contract for supervision was only | Defendant asked witness to try to negotiate for the Daily Press to remain on, and witness saw Mr. Hale of that office, who said that another agreement had been entered into by which they were absolutely bound. It was not con-His Honour: I don't think it is relevant, and | rect, as had been said, that witness info med defend int that the Daily Press would vacate Mr. Sharp: It is relevant as showing that in February, 1905. There was no foundation the defendant was changing his attitude, and for that statement, nor for the statements made by Chang Shun Koo that witness promised him six mouths' vacant possession. There was no promise whatever as to what date the Daily Press would vacate. Witness did not then know the date himself. Their new premises Mr. Sharp: I accept your decision, my Lord, were" then occupied by Dodwell & Co., but Witness, continuing, said that at the inter- | witness did not know when that firm vacated the premises. In the negotiations for the sale and the subsequent lease witness acted for both sides. During the negotiations in Mr. Deacon's office Chang Shun Koo said he could not pay the 17,500 cash security, and asked He Tung to accept a second mortgage on some other prodid as regards securing the signature of the obtaining the signatures of the mortgagees to joinder. . Mr. Victor Deacon made the sugges-Mr. Sharp: One of the mortgagees, Mr. tion of indemnity. The documents were drawn Deacon, and duly signed, and they were

delivered to defendant in witness's presence.

Defendant had told witness that the premises

were to be used as a hotel or boarding house.

At the end of February or beginning of March d fendant told witness that the syndicate had fallen through, and consequently the hotel scheme had also fallen through. He then asked witness to see Ho Tung and ask for some con-Bisney, was shown to witness after the signing | cession in rent, as he was in difficulty, as he could not find any tenants; his scheme and the He was perfectly certain upon that point; he syndicate had fallen through; the contractor was asking higher rates, and there were Chinese factures. Desendant asked the concession as a favour, and not at all as a right. Th second mortgage was completed in Marchthat was the mortgage in lieu of cash security, Since the matter of the lease defendant had engaged witness to negotiate other transactions for him-one was a mortgage for \$5,000, in March The second mortgage for the security was also. negotiated in 'March. In May be negotiated the 'sale of his ZetlandStreet property, under written instructions from Chang Shun Koo. That was sold for \$165,00). The first business he was asked to do for defendant was the lease of No. 16, Des Vœux Road. Witness had no recollection of a letter dated 30th March, said to have been sent by Chang Soun Koo'to witness, complaining that the Paily Press was still in the premises and had not vacated, as promised, in February. Chang Shun Koo had, as a matter of fact, begun to make all manner of complaints. Witness: To the best of my belief he got it | A similar letter of the 12th April was produced but witness had no recollection of receiving that letter either. He had already asked Ho Tungfor concessions as a favour, and they were refused, and then the complaints began. The letter produced, dated 16th May, was written by witness to Chang Shun Koo, in which witness Tung. He did ask for the concession and it Mr. Pollock: Then everything was bright was refused. He wrote that letter in Chang Shun Koo's office. Defendant very often asked

*Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said he showed the letter produced to Ho Tung some time after the agreement had been signed He did it casually, and was looking through nute between Mr. Ho Tung and desendant, papers when this happened to come to hand and he picked it up and showed it to him.

> authority to Ho Tung before the agreement was signed?

Witness: No, certainly not; I never show my documents to anyone—not in any instance. | fer to give his evidence in Chinese, Defendant mentioned, two or three days before the 20th December, that he was willing to spend \$10,000 or \$15,000 on alterations. Her finally came down to \$5,000, and so those terms were not mentioned in the document. Mr. Pollock: If it was finally agreed that

Chang Shun Koo was to spend money on the premises, why was it not mentioned in the agreement?

 Witness: I suppose because it was quite understood, or its omission was an oversight. The letter of agreement produced, in duplicate was in witness's handwriting. He could not tell which one he wrote first. As regards the clause "The lessor will have the benefit of the rentsi" he believed that was written at the same

Mr. Pollock: Was it not squeezed in after wards?

Witness: I very often make omissions and then on reading over a document at the time insert the omitted clause.

Mr. Pollock: Didn't Ho Tung-Witness! No, he didn't.

Mr. Pollock: Mr. Bisney, I am afraid we shall have a difficulty in believing you if you answer questions before they are asked-Did not Ho Tung, as a matter of fact, suggest to you to make that addition?

Witness: No. 1 had no conversation wit Ho Tung on the subject, Mr. Pollock: Is not all this talk about a otel or boarding-house all talk and nonsense?

Witness: No, it is not, Chang Shun Koo gave me the plans and asked me to help him in | postcript? establishing the business, and I put myself in communication with several hotel-keepers with reference to the business; Mr. Farmer of Macao

Mr. Pollock 1 Then you represented both parties-Did you get commission from both were. sides?—Yes.

anxious for the Daily Press to stop on the also said that no one had power to order the Zetland Street lately through Mr. Bisney for a premises.

house.—He said he did.

you a very bad memory?

Mr. Pollock:--Here is a receipt for a letter Yes, it is-I receive lots of letters from him. received a letter on the 12th May.

on the 12th May. Seeing the signatures question, though I have no recollection of them. Witness, continuing, said that on the occasion | script. he wrote the letter in Chang Shun Koo's office he had considerable conversation with him. Mr. Pollock: You wrote that letter in con-

Witness: No! I didn't. Mr. Pollock: 1 put it to you that you did, and that he handed you back your letter tell-

February, and you toro it up. Witness: No, he did not, and I did not tear ip any letter.

Mr. S. Bisney, re-called, said that the old premises of the Daily Press had two rooms under the main roof, and the rest were godown's under a separate roof.

His Honour: Is there any path between the wo buildings? Mr. Sharp: No, my Lord, it was only a

assage way. Mr. Bisney: Before we go any further, my Lord, may I make a remark? His Honour: Oh, certainly!

Mr. Bisney: On Saturday there was a good leal said calling doubt upon the idea of an hotel or hoarding-house being established in the premises. As regards that he received a letter in the beginning of 1905 from Mr. Stephens, the defendant's solicitor, saying that as there was to be a hotel started in the premises he wished to recommend a lady client for the position of manageress. Witness did not keepthat letter, but Mr. Stephens would doubtless have a copy,

Mr. Bird, sworn, said he was an architect in the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Turner. He measured up the premises for the alterations in question. He received instructions in Décember, 1901, from the defendant to make those measurements, and he got the keys from the defendant. On the 27th December defendant's clerk gave him the keys, and he wrote and acknowledged them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said he got some of the keys from the defendant's servant, but he did not know how the other keys came to his firms. The keys he got were for internal rooms. He was in the buildon the ground floor, but he could not say whether Litgens, Einstmann & Co. were on that floor; there was a firm, but he did not know what the firm was. The upper floors were vacant. He did not know if Mr. Chang Shan Koo gave instructions for the bathrooms to be taken away. He only measured the premises, and Mr. Palmer looked after the architect's part of the work.

Mr. Sharp here produced a letter, addressed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, to Mr. Ho Tung, saying that they were instructed | letters complaining that the Daily Press were by Mr. Chang Shan Koo to state that in consideration of the indemnity to be given by Mr. Ho Tung, Chang Shan Koo was willing to waive the rejoinder. Further correspondence was produced merely reiterating the request for concessions, by Chang Shan Koo, and the

refusal of Mr. Ho Tung. Mr. Pollock then said that defendant denied that there was any intention at any time to run a hotel or boarding-house in No. 14 or 16. As regards the postscript in the agreement an addition was a made on the subsequent day. As regards the payment of the rent, it was a matter of common sense that the premises should be in a condition for him to complete the repairs, and the only way for him to do so was by the Daily Fress going out and vacating the premises. The correspondence showed that the presence of the Daily Press was very embar rassing to the defendant, as the work of repairs had to go on, and certain water and other refuse percolated down to the Daily Press offices and they very naturally resented it, and correspondence ensued. As to the representation that the Daily Press was to vacate the premises in February, as a matter of fact they remained in occupation until the 31st July, i.e., a full month after the rent became payable by Chang Shan Koo. Obviously he could not be expected to pay rent for any premises until he got full possession of them. The Daily Press not having vacated until so long after they ought to have done so under the agreement made by Mr. Bisney, as Mr. Ho Tung's representative, the defendant not being enabled to complete the alterations and repair to enable them to let the premises until November, they had lost to the extent of \$2,705. As regards the letter Mr. Bisney gave Chang Shan Koo, promising | to try and secure the concessions asked for, he submitted it was given in exchange for another Mr. Pollock: Did you never show that letter written by Bisney promising that the Daily Press should vacate in February, and

which letter Bisney at once tore up! Chang Shan Koo, called, said he would pre-Mr. Pollock: But you can speak English

Chang Shan Koo: But I prefer to give it in

nese he is entitled to do so.

Tung. He never at any time contemplated | running an hotel either in No. 16 or No. 14. Mr Bisney came to him and said that Farmer of the King Edward Hotel wanted to rent the premises for an hotel, and witness said alright l if the terms were satisfactory. This was said before Bisney had returned him the contract note. He remembered the contract was signed on the 20th December, and it was a few days after that Bisney made the offer. ' The proposal | tenants, for running the place as an hotel came from Bisney, and certainly not from witness. When witness was asked by Bisney to sign the contract he at first refused, because all the conditions were not there. In clause seven the rent was arranged to be paid over to the landlord and witness wanted to know, why he should pay the rent to the landlord, when the place was under repairs from January to June. Bisney explained that it referred to the rent

due before January. Mr. Pollock: Never mind about what you thought. Come to the question of the post-

script, when did you sign it? Witness: I signed it two or three days after signed the contract.

Mr. Pollock: Who made the addition of the Witness: Mr. Bisney.

Mr. Pollock: When he brought it to you to sign what did he tell you? Witness: He told me a lot of things. Mr. Pollock: Quite so, but tell us what they

recollection of receiving certain letters. Have postscript it would be a great hardship on me as I did not know when the Daily Press would Witness:-No, I don't think I have a bad | vacate. Then they had a long discussion and Bisney at last said he promised that the Dally Press would vacate in January or Februayou don't recollect; is that your signature? - I ry. I said, if that is so, give me something

in writing; and Bisney took up a piece Mr. Pollock: Here's another showing you of paper and wrote on it that the Daily | that is so; it has been altered. Press would vacate in February. It was writ-Witness:-I received several from that writer | ten in English, and signed 'S. B." That letter was no longer in existence as Mr. Bisney des- 12th May. must have received a letter on the dates in troyed it in the third week in May. When he gave me that letter then I signed the post- this alteration.

Continuing, witness said on the 30th March | to Mr. Ho Tung on the 22nd May? he wrote a letter to Mr. Bisney, and that letter was signed for by Bisney. That letter pointed sideration of Chang's hunding you back a letter out that he had learned that the Daily Press would not vacate for some months and if that Ho Tung had promised him through Bisney

were given him. He heard from Mr. Deacon in the premises until the end of July. Witness | whole book? had from Japuary to June to complete the repairs, but if the Datly Press would not move out then he must suffer loss. The concession ie referred to was that he was to get an extra | slips? month to complete the repairs for every month that the Daily Press stayed on the premises. was written under witness's instructions, and the same day witness wrote to Bisney, and sent the letter at once, but could not remember whether he sent it in a chit-book or with loose chit-slip. He remembered receiving an acknowledgment of receipt of that letter. On the 10th May Messrs, Deacon, Looker and Deacon sent to witness the drafts of the three documents, but witness said he would not agree to the suggestion of an indemnity instead of the mortgagees signing the lease. Mr. Deacon advised him not to agree.

Mr. Pollock: Which Mr. Deacon? Witness: Old Deacon advised me to refuse

. Witness said as regards the security he did not suggest that he should give a second mo tgage on another property instead of the \$7.500 cash. While the negotiations were going on, he had a discussion with Mr. Bisney in which he said why should the repairs be paid for by witness? Bisney said that if there but it was not for security, he wanted some cash very badly. Bisney said he would raise \$10,000 on mortgage on the other property, and then witness said that out of that \$7,500 could be used as the security required. It was not a sudden new idea after the signing of the contract. What Bisney said about it the other day was, not true, In May, witness sent letters to Mr. Ho Tung, one on the 12th and another on the 22nd May. Both those letters were actually sent. These were the still occupying the premises, No. 14 Des Vœux Road, Witness saw Mr. Ho Tung in May between the 12th and the 22nd, because the letter of the 22nd was written after he had seen him. At that interview, witness asked Ho Tung to confirm the promises made by Bisney. Mr. Ho Tung asked what promises Bisney had | made, and witness said that Bisney had promis- | what there is in it to which you expected a

ed that the Daily Press would vacate in February and that as they had not done so it had inflicted great hardship on him. Mr. Ho Tung then said, "Why do you not arrange clearly and distinctly with Bisney?" Witness said he had already done so. Then Ho Tung asked him, if that were so, "How is it you signed a clause allowing the Daily Press to remain." Witness said he signed that clause because Bisney had promised him that the Press would move out in February. Mr. Ho Tung then asked him what proof he had that Bisney made that promise, and witness mentioned, the letter that Bisney had written, but said it had been: since destroyed by Bisney. Mr. Ho Tung then asked him what else Bisney promised him, and he replied that was about all. Nothing was said about his scheme or syndicate for a hotel or boarding-house in the premises, letter produced was written by Bisney on the 16th May, in witness's office. Bisney called |when a servant told him Bisney was there. His | out in February i family house was next door to his office. When he entered his office he saw Bisney put a piece of blotting-paper over a letter he was writing. Bisney asked witness for the slip of paper he had previously given him. Witness asked him what he wanted it for, and Bisney said he wanted it because it only mentioned the Preses vacating. but made no mention of Ho Tung's concessions, and Bisney then gave him another | paper. Witness then asked Bisney to return | the lease. the slip, but Bisney got very angry and scolded witness, and after some argument Bisney tore up the letter and put the pieces in

wilked away. tinuance of the Darly Press to occupy the premises, in what way was it a hardship to you? Witness: I was unable to complete the re-His Honour: If he wishes to speak in Chi- | pairs and so I could not let the premises, and so I lost money. If they had gone out in Feb-Witness, continuing, said he had arranged | ruary I could have finished the repairs in June, to lease the premises in question, from Mr. Ho | but as a matter of fact they were not fully com-

'completed until December. Witness, conti- had that written promise why didn't you say nuing said, he never agreed to spend \$10,000 to \$15,000 on the premises, nor did he offer to do so with a view to get Mr. Ho Tung to take a lower rent. He was not aware of the exister ce of either of the mortgages on the premises | did not you mention that, instead of talking when he entered into the agreement.

Mr. Pollock: It has been suggested that you would have had great difficulty in securing

Witness: I had some proposed tenants but lost them as I could not put them into possession when they wanted the premises. Marty waited and he had now moved in. If he had been able to let the whole premises the tent would have been more than \$2,700 a month. There was no difficulty in procuring tenants as there was a demand for premises at that time. Mr. Pollock: Now, do I understand you that at the one interview you had with Mr. Ho

Tung, he promised you nothing? Witness: He did promise me something. Mr. Pollock: Oh I I understood not. Well, what did he promise?

Witness: He promised to put the matter through and that I should not lose anything. Mr. Pollock: Nothing definite, or in writing. Witness: No, nothing more, and, it was a

verbal promise. Cross-examined by Mr. Sharp, witness and he had a fair amount of experience in property dealings in Hongkong. He had lots of deal ings in property. He never advertised in the Chinese papers that he was a capitalist want-Witness: Well, he came to me in a great ling to purchase property. He had property It must be a paying business.—It is, or I | hurry and said the post script was an omission | to a large extent in the Colony, both in Kow. would not be in it! The defendant was very and it must be signed, and I signed it. He loon and Victoria. He sold a property in pany, and you have an office there yourself, Daily Press to vacate. Mr. Bisney told me very large sum. With regard to the letter | the past year? Mr. Pollock: Then I put it to you he did not that if I refused to sign the postscript it would witness sent to Mr. Ho Tung, and which the want the premises for a hotel or boarding- put him to trouble with Mr. Ho Tung who latter denies receiving, that letter was in witwould think he was not carrying out the busi- ness's handwriting, and was press-copied, as Mr. Pollock :- You have said you have no ness properly. I said that if I had to sign the usual in his copy book. The book produced you have not paid Mr. Ho Tung one cent for was the book, and press-copy in the book was that of the letter of the 12th May. That letter bore the date 19th May.

Mr. Sharp: Has not that copy been altered in the copy-book?-Look carefully at it; here's a magnifying glass. Witne s: (Looking through the glass): Yes,

Mr. Sharp: Then I put it to you, that you did not send a letter to Mr. Ho Tung on the

Witness: I cannot now say, on account of Mr. Sharp: Did you send one letter or two

Witness: I cannot now say, Mr. Sharp: What explanation do you give of this alteration in the copy book?

Witness: Someone must have got to the were so he would not bear the loss, and asked | book and altered it; I did not do it. But I wrong date on a letter, as I am very careless.

Mr. Sharp: How is it you only produce a his office that the Daily Priss would not vacate | few odd pages of your chit-book and not the

Witness: These are our old books, Mr. Sharp: Oh! I see, then you des-

troyed the book and prescived only these 🚋 Witness: My clerk did.

"Mr. Sharp: I put it to you that you tamper-That concession was promised by Bisney'as | ed with your letter-book, and out the date of Ho Tung's representative. At that time wire the letter back ten days to make it appear that ness still had the written statement made by" you had sent Mr. Ho Tung a letter ten days Bisney that the Press would leave in April. I previously. You have no chit-book evidence The letter of 12th April, addressed by Messis. I to show that Mr. Ho Tung received more than Deacon, Looker and Deacon to Mr. Ho Tung, the one letter on May 22nd, and not two on that date and one on the i2th as you say rou bent. Witness: I can look in my office for more

> your chit-book in that way was another bit of work done by somebody in your office, that you do not know, anything about and do not

Mr. Sharp: I suppose the tearing up of

know why it was done? Witness: I do not know who did it or why was done. Mr. Sharp: You did not order it done? Witness: No, why should t order it done?

The Court adjourned for tiffin. After the tiffin recess. Witness, continuing his evidence, said that some pages had been toin out of his letter

Mr. Sharp: Now, Mr. Chang Shan Koo. you keep your letter book under such a system. by which you can always insert a letter of any date to make it appear as if letters had been had been a clause in the agreement that the written on certain dates whereas they may haddord should pay the repairs bill then wit- | have been written a year before. Now here is ness would not have had to do so, and Hisney in book, and page 28, we find a letter-all the then suggested the second mortgage. Wit- previous 27 pages are blank; then there are ness wanted a mortgage on another business, some more blank pages and another letter

> appears on page 54 Witness: These are not my writing, Mr. Sharp: 'No, quite so, they are possibly in the writing of the clerk in your office who alters your letters and tears up your chit-books? Witness: I can't say that, but let me explain. We keep all kinds of letters together, and put 'all friends' letters together by themselves.

> any date and press-copy them to suit yourself. as occasion requires? Witness: No. we keep all kinds of letters

Mr. Sharp: Then you can write letters on

Mr. Sharp: Oh! separated by 25 or 30 pages: to keep them apart? His Honour: There is a memorandum in which Chang Shan Koo says he is awaiting a reply of the letter of the 12th May-I have

read that letter, and I should like to know Witness: I did not receive a reply. His Honour: I did not ask you that-What is there in that letter that called for the reply

you said you awaited? Witness: I wanted a reply. Witness, continuing, said that Mr. Deacon told him that as he had entered into a written agreement it was no use to talk about what Bisney had said—he must have some written

proof of all statements. Mr. Sharp: Why did you not tell Mr. Deacon that you had a written statement that the Dally Piers would clear out in February? Witness: I did show it to Mr. Victor Dea-

Mr. Sharp: You did? And yet your solicitors At your instructions wrote several letters. Can you find in any single letter from any of your. solicitors,—and you have had nearly all the solicitors in the Colony—any reference to Bisthere, and witness came from his family house | ney's promise that the Daily Press would clear

Witness: I only told Mr. Victor Deacon. Mr. Sharp: You know, don't you, that Mr. Victor Deacon has gone home?

Witness: Yes. Mr. Sharp: Then you know he cannot be called in this Court. Witness; I told Mr. Deacon to put a clause in the lease about it.

Witness: No; Mr. Bisney stopped it. Mr. Sharp: Well, my Lord, this looks as if we shall require to get Mr. Deacon's evidence his pocket, and then being still angry he in this case, under commission, as he is the only lawyer he mentioned the matter to. (To wit-Mr. Pollock; Well, now as regards the con- | ness.) Have you a single copy of any letter or any writing of any sort of your own where you mention Mr. Bisney's written undertaking?

Mr. Sharp: But there is no such clause Ma

Witness: No! Mr. Sharp: No, I thought not. But in your letter to, Mr. Ho Tung you mention Mr. Bisney's "repeated promises" that the Daily Press would vacate in February. Now, if you ever that "Mr. Bisney gave me a written undertaking that the Daily Press would vacate in February, but he, Mr. Bisney, subsequently destroyed that written undertakin, --- " why about " repeated promises?"

Witness: I only told Mr. Deacon of that undertaking, but Mr. Bisney several times promised the premises should be vacated. Witness, continuing, said that the engrossed

indemnity was sent to him by Mr. Deacon to sign on the toth May. Mr. Sharp: Then you mean to say that Mr. Deacon sent you the indemnity to sign, but at the same time advised you not to sign it?"

Witness: Let me explain, Mr. Deacon sent me the engrossed indemnity, and then in the evening I met him on the Kowloon wharf and I asked him wh. he had sent me the indemnity to sign, when he had advised me not to sign it. He said Bisney had told him I had sent him to instruct Mr. Deacon to draw up

Mr. Sharp: Did he advise you then not to Witness: Yes, he did.

Mr. Sharp: You were having trouble with your contractor at that time? Witness: No, no trouble,

Mr. Sharp: But we have established the fact that considerable correspondence took place lowing to his flooding the premises of the Daily. Press, which threatened him with an actions You have subjet nearly the whole fronts to Marty, and the Oriental Construction Comand you have been advertising the property for

Witness: Yes. Mr. Sharp: And you have been receiving rent from these people all the time, and yet

Witness: But I will. Mr. Sharp: Oh, yes, quite so; you think,

after this case you will have to.

Look Aho said she was a servant in the employ of Chang Shan Koo, having been with him since October, 1904. She had seen a broker come to her master's house. He was supposed to be a Portuguese. His face was pock-marked. He had been in the house several times, . He was there in May, 1905 when he had a row with hermaster. Witness thought they were fighting, Then she went to look at them, and she saw the pock-marked Portuguese tear up a piece of paper and put the pieces in his pocket, and go away, and then she went away to breakfast,

Mr. Stephens then spoke to writing the letter referred to asking for the appointment as Bisney to see that the concessions which Mr. | can't explain it in any way. I sometimes put a | manageress of a hotel, for a client of his. Hat wrote the letter to Bisney, but no hotel was

and did not see anything more.

mentioned; it was a general inquiry for a possible position for his client.

This closed the case for the defence. Mr. Pollock, then addressing the Court, said that the facts, were all so clear that he need any but a very few words. He submitted that a inortgagee always had the right to eject any tenant of a morigagor, and that was the position in this case, thus the mortgagees could at any time have ejected Chang Shan Koo, is they had so pleased. Then in the agreement, no mention was made of any encumbrances. Encumbrances must be mentioned in all deeds of sale or lease. Otherwise the mortgagees | can come in and throw out the inortgagor's tenant neck and crop.

His Honour: But if they had an indemnity? Mr. Pollock said that the only effect of the indemnity would be to give him a right of action against the mortgagor, His Honour: But if he agrees to accept the

indemnity? Mr. Pollock submitted that it was clear here that the indemnity was not accepted, for an i indemnity is never half so good in these cases as the joinder.

After we had gone to press last evening, Mr. Pollock continued his argument, re the indemnity, and said that an indemnity was never half so good in these cases as the joinder of the mortgagees, for then the purchaser or lessee is always at the risk of having to be involved, possibly, in all sorts of actions. As regards the negotiations, arrangements and agreements over the matter, Bisney was throughout the representative of 1.0 Tung. Granted that in this case he took commission from both sides, but he was really Ho Tung's broker, and had put through transactions for him for years past, and therefore all his arrangements and promises mere binding on Ho Tung. Bisney gave all the instructions to Deacon, Looker and Deacon. Chang Shan Koo made his first complaint that he could not get possession of the whole of the premises in March. was a reasonable complaint, as he had been led to expect that he would have full possession in February. The presence of the Daily Press must naturally interfere with the progress of the repairs which should have been completed in June, but were not finished till December, and he would submit that the plaintiff had no case, and he would ask his Lordship to dismiss the suit with costs."

His Honour said that before hearing Mr. Sharp, he might say that he thought he was entitled to his chief point,-the claim for specific performance of the agreement to lease, and so he would not ask to hear him on that point; but the question of the repairs, the indemnity, and the rent must be dealt with.

Mr. Sharp then reviewed the evidence of Mr. Ho Tung and Mr. Bisney, which has been fully reported in these columns, and then criticized the evidence of Chang Shan Koo and his servant. As to Chang Shan Koo's pleading ignorance of the two mortgages, what did he l suppose the indemnity was offered for? Learned counsel would submit that Chang Shan Koo was as fully acquainted with all the facts and circumstances of the deal then as he is now to-day. His letters showed it; his evidence showed it. Mr. Ho Tung had made considerable concessions, and a tenant who was given six and a half months in which to make alterations in premises, before he wato be called upon to pay rent, was treated a perfectly generous spirit. He contended that there was nothing in the agreement that the repairs were to be completed by 1st July. The parties simply agreed, one to take the premises, to be repaired for sub-letting, and the other to give that party six and a half months' rent fre; possession of the premises for the purpose of the repairs. The repairs might take a year of two years, but that would not affect the rent free period of six and a half months, and he would submit that the defendants had no case and he would ask for judgment with costs.

His Honour intimated that the only poinhe had really to further consider was what amount of damages was really caused by the failure on the part of the Daily Press to move out on the 1st July. He would consider that i and give his decision at to.30 a.m. to-day. The Court adjourned.

. THE DECISION.

This morning, on taking his seat, his Honour said he had considered the point, and he was of opinion that defendant was entitled to have possession of the main building by the 1st July, and he therefore held that the defendant was entitled to damages, and as hi could not define the amount it must be left to the agreement of the parties.

Mr. Sharp said it would be impossible for. them to agree, and he (hought that, that being to, they had better be heard further. The contract for alterations was entered into in March, and the defendant clearly knew that the premises would not be vacated in early July. As regards the premises, they were divided into three warts—the front shops were not interfered with and no damages could be charged as regards them. The second portion was the Daily Press premises, and under the agreement there could not be any damages there. As regards the upper floors the defendant had placed himself in such a position that he could not let them until October; the plaintiff could not be charged with anything there. The three and a'half months allowed for the repairs would bring it into the middle of November. As regards the \$2,700 claimed by the defendant in his counter-claim, it must be borne in mine that that was the rent of the whole premises Therefore the plaintiff, under his Lordship! view, could only be held hable for not having cleared out the Press on the first of July. But the defendant, by the contract he entered into for the alterations, rendered himself unable to let the premises till October.

Mr. Pollock said there was no doubt tha the presence of the Daily Press did retaid the progress of the alterations, except only as regards the front shops. A staircase had tobe built, but this could not be erected as it had to be erected from the Daily Press premises, and so long as they were in occupation of the premises the defendant could not erect that staircase, and so he could not hope to complete the repairs and alterations until 15th November. Obviously one cannot occupy the upper floors of premises without a staircase. The defendant was anxious to have the premises in a position to be occupied by tenants as early as possible, and he would submit that on account of the position of the Daily Press on the premises the defendant was certainly entitled to the four and a half months' rent claimed.

His Honour said he would look through the plans and consider the point further, reserving his decision. The question of costs will, of course, be considered after the question of damages has been settled.

Mr. Sharp: Has your Lordship delivered

judgment? His Honour: Ohl yes, yes. The judgment is for the plaintiff, with the reservation of the question of rent and damages, which I will consider.

THE petition presented to the Government by the Hunan gentry to the effect that ex-Shanghai Taotai Yuan should be appointed Superintendent of the Hunan section of the Canton-Hankow Railway has been sanctioned and he is shortly to be despatched there, -Binwanpac.

THE LI SHING CASE.

.CLAIM FOR PARTITION.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning, his Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, presiding, Li Po Kwai and another sued Li part of Marine Lot No. 239 and Inland Lot No. 2,355, and (b) an account of rent and

profits collected thereon. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs, and flon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. E. H. Sharp, R.C., instructed by Mr. R. Harding, of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Slade said that this was the result of an action brought in 1904.

The parties to this action were Li Po Kwaiand Li Shun Fan wersus Li Ling Shi and Li

The plaintiffs reside at Victoria, and are sons of Li Chit, deceased, who was a brother of Li-Sing, deceased, and who was during his life. time a partner with Li Sing, in the firm of Lai Hing. The defendant Li Ling Shi was the executive of the will of the said Li Sing, deceased, and the defendant Li Po Lung is one of the sons of the said Li Sing, deceased, and both reside at Hongkong. The said Li Sing was the principal and managing pattner in the Lat Hing firm. On the 1st April, 1900, the plaintiffs purchased from the said Li Sing, deceased, the entire equitable interest in one-sixteenth undivided part of the lots of land registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 259, and Inland Lot No. 2,355. The said Li Sing, who was the legal Frauds affords a defence to this action, inasowner of the land, and trustee as to the onesixteenth part thereof for the person entitled by that statute to utter: (1) to constitute the under the will of Tam Sai Tong, deceased, on or before the 1st April, 1900, agreed to purchase the said equitable interest from Tam Hok Po, the executor of the said Tain Sai Tong, deceased, and on the said 1st April, 1900, the respective purchases of the said Li Sing from the said Tam Hok.Po, and of the plaintiffs from the said Li Sing were completed by the payment of \$10 874.95, by the plaintiffs to the said Tam Hok Po, and by the plaintiffs assuming the liability of the said Tam Hok Poto the said Lai Hing firm in respect of a debt of \$3,858.23, then owing by the said Tam Hok Po as executor of the said Tam Sai Tong deceased, to the Lai Hing frm, which said debt of \$3,868,23 and the interest accrued thereon was settled by the plaintiffs paying to the said Lai Hing firm on the 15th April, 1901, the sum of \$3,481,46, the said Lai Hing firm giving the plaintiffs credit for \$738.77, being the plaintiff's one-sixteenth share of the rents and profits received by the said

Lai Hing firm, on behalf of the plaintiffs for the Chinese year ending 18th February, 1901. On the 30th April, 1900, by an assignment made between the said Li Sing, deceased, and the defendant Li Po Lung, and other parties not material to this action, after falsely reciting that the said land was in fact the sole property of the said Li Sing deceased, in consideration. of the natural love and affection of the said Li Sing, deceased, for the defendant Li Po Lung, the said Li Sing, and the other parties assigned the said land to the said Li Po Lung, free from all encumbrances. The said assignment was a made without the knowledge of the plaintiffs. On the 8th May, 1900, the said Li Sing died, leaving his will; dated the 8th May, 1900, by which he appointed his eldest son, Li Po Kwong, and the defendant, Li Ling Shi, his executor and executrix respectively, and divided the residue of his estate into eight parts, one of which he bequeathed to each of his sons including the sa d defendant Li Po Lung. The sa d will was proved in this Court by the said Li Ling Shi

alone on the 9th November, 1900. In the year 1901 the said Lai lling firm, which for many years had managed the property on behalf of the legal and equitable owners thereof, accounted to the plaintiffs for the rents and profits of the said one-sixteenth part thereof, as mentioned above, but since the year 1901 the plaintiffs have not received any payments in respect of the said sixteenth part of the said property from the said Lai Hing firm, or the defendants, or either of them, and the defendants now deny that the plaintiffs are entitled to any interest in the said property.

The plaintiffs therefore claim (1) a declaration that the plaintiffs are entitled to one sixteenth part, or share and, interest in the said land registered in the Land Office as marine lot No 239 and inland lot 2355; (2) an account of the rents and profits of the said land; (3) payment of what may be found due to the plaintiffs on the taking of such account, and (4) such further and other relief as to the Court

might seem fit, and the costs of this action, Mr. Stade said that the defence he understood, would be a general denial of the plaintiffs' right to the property or any part thereof. The defendants in their statement of defeace had committed a distinct breach of the rules of pleadings, and therefore it was impossible for the plaintiffs to know exactly what their defence really was.

The rules of pleadings required that each individual allegation contained in a statement of claim must be either specifically admitted or specifically denied by the defendant in his -talement of defence. Here he contented himself with a general denial, which is not sufficient, so that if ever there was a breach of the rules here was one. One of the material omissions is the admission or denial of the payment of the purchase money. The plaintiffs allege that they paid certain monies as purchase money for the one-sixteenth share of the property. The defendants do not deny the payment of money; but they do deny the sale. The facts were somewhat complicated, but learned counsel would unravel them and make them clear by the evidence he would adduce. In 1881, Marine Lot 239 was purchased by the Lai Hing firm. The Lat Hing firm held three-fourths of the lot. It was a large property at the west

there were no profits coming out of it, but a Diadem, whose life was saved yesterday morn. large sum of money was spent on it to develop | ing by some telephone wires, and he is now | it and build up the premises thereon. In being treated in the Royal Naval Hospital for We are informed this morning that the ac-1895, this Marine Lot was agreed to be divided | a few bruises sustained in his dangerous fall. into Marine Lot No. 239 and Inland Lot 2355. On the night of the 6th instant the artificer thoroughfare is again open to traffic. This was not merely a division but an alteration of boundaries, by which the owners of the marine lot gave up a portion of their lot and received a portion of the inland lot. A street was to be laid out, but it has never been done, and the defendants are therefore in occupation

have not fulfilled the terms of the agreement, after which they were to have obtained two new Crown leases.

The case is proceeding.

Evidence having been heard in corroboration of the opening statement of Mr. Slade, for the

nlaintiffs, Mr. Sharp said that the defendants admitted that the plaintiffs were sons of Li Chit, de-Sing, and also that the defendant Li Ling Shi From the verandalt of the Canteen, out of the harbour office, his car was eastward bound, was the executrix of the will of the said Li which the artificer fell, to the ground below, is A few yards in front of him was a truck, being Sing, deceased, and that the defendant Li Po a forty-six feet drop. Lung was also a son of the said Li Sing.

managing partners in the Li Hing firm, they were so until the death in 1895 of Li Chit. | the hospital in a few days,

Thereafter Li Tsuk Chi, who is Li Sing's exccutor and plaintiffs brother, was a managing partner with Li Sing, until the death of the latter on the 8th May, 1900, and then the plaintiffs were managing partners with Li

The defendants denied that the plaintiffs purchased the equitable, or any, interest in the one-sixteenth, or any, part of the land men-Ling Shi and another for (a) one-sixteenth tioned in the statement of claim. The legal owners of the property on April 15t, 19:0, were Li Tsuk Chi, as such executor and Li Sing. Tam Hok Po, as executor, of Tam Sai Tong claimed to have some interest in the said sixteenth part of the land, but released the said interest, if any, to Li Sing. The defendants admit that on the 30th April, 1900, Li Tsuk Chi, as such executor, and Li Sing assigned

> a deed which correctly recited that the saidland was then the sole property of Li Sing. The defendants denied that the said assignment was made without the plaintiffs' knowledge. The said assignment was made in pursuance to a general family arrangement, and the said deed was executed by Li Tsuk Chi. The defendants admitted that Li Sing died on the 8th May, 1900, leaving a will of which he. appointed his eldest son, Li Po Kwong, and the defendant Li Ling Shi as executor and executrix respectively, bequenthing an eighth part of the land to each of his sons. They also admit that the will was proved by Li Ling Shi alone in this Court. The defendants deny all knowledge of what was done by the Lai Hing

the said land to the defendant Li Po Lung by

fendants deny that the plaintiffs are entitled to any interest in the said land. The defendants, by way of further reply to the plaintiffs' claim, say that the Statute of much as there is no such writing as is required said Li Sing a trustee of any interest in any land for the persons entitled under the will of the said Tam Sai Tong, or (2) constitute L Sing a purchaser of any interest in any land from the said Tam Hok Po as executor of the said Tam Sai Tong, deceased, or (3) constitute the plaintiffs purchasers from the said Li-Sing of any interest in any land, or (4) constitute the said Li Sing a trustee for the plaintiffs of any interest in any land.

firm after the death of Li Sing, and the de-

HONGRONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The case is proceeding.

GOVERNOR'S CUP 1905.

The following are the highest scores for the year's shooting ending 31st May, 1906, 200 yds. 500 yds. Total Name. l, C. Gow 196 200 l. H. Pidgeon 185 -Sir Francis Piggott ... 180 C. E. H. Beavis...... 189. J. C. Peter 189 Whittall 173 1. Mackenzie...... 180. W. G. Winterbourn ... 176 W. H. T. Davis 186 172 186% R. E. O. Bird...... 171 E. W. Terrey 175 W. Goodfellow 177 W. T. Edwards 136 173 · 153 A. Moir' 155 J. Hutchings 146 His Excellency the Governor has kindly promised to present the Winner with his 1905 Cup on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 3,30 p m.,

> A SMART CREDITOR. TAKES NO CHANCES.

on the Range.

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, before Ng Po, fireman on the s.s. Twickenham, sued Chan Sam and Chu Sing, under-firemen on the same vessel, for recovery of the sums of \$191 00, and \$140.41, respectively, due on two promissory notes. Mr. W. J. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes

fendants appearing in person. Mr. Jackson produced the two promissory notes, and the plaintiff swore to the signatures,

as those of the defendants. The defendants both told the same story in denying liability. They stated that they signed on the articles as under-firemen on the s.s. Twickenham in London, the plaintiff being chief fireman. During the voyage out there was a good deal of gambling between the parties, with the result that the first defendant lost \$191 to plaintiff, the second losing \$140.41. When they arrived here the Twicken. ham went into dock, and in the evening when the defendants were going out of the dock gate, the plaintiff stopped them and forced them to sign the promissory notes because he knew that they had more wages due to them and he wanted to get hold of it. It was a gambling

His Honour: I don't know anything about any gambling; the plaintiff is suing on these promissory notes which you admit bear your signatures, while you also admit you owe the this morning. money. There must be judgment with costs. Mr. Jackson asked for immediate execution, which was ordered to issue.

SAILOR'S MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

SAVED BY THE TELEPHONE WIRES.

Not for some time past have we heard of a man being so near death's door and yet escape has it that nearly all the walls in this block through what must be regarded as a miracul- are cracked. ous circumstance. However, this happened end of the town, and for a number of years to an engine room artificer from H.M.S. went to the Royal Naval Canteen and engaged a bed for the night. He was accommodated with a bed on the top floor of the building. facing the harbour. What happened afterwards, it was impossible to say then, but Mr. Dyer, the manager of the Canteen, was sumof a portion of the lots to which they have no moned early on the following morning and on going into the street found the attificer lying in There is no Crown lease of the lots as they | the side-channel. He had a few bruises on the hip and on his toes, but none of a serious character and he was afterwards removed to the Royal Naval Hospital. It appeared that during the morning the artificer, finding the room close, must have gone to the verandah and sat on the ledge of the balcony. He must have either fallen asleep in that position, or lost his balance, and fell from the top of the building to wires, which broke his fall, and subsequently | Magistracy on Thursday. The motorman of the the street below. Healighted on some telephone ceased, who was a brother and partner of Li rolled to the ground, where he was picked up.

On arrival at the hospital the man was at gong at once, and the defendants got off the tended to immediately for the bruises he sus. line, but returned on the track again, with the was the plaintiff's father, and Li Sing were tained, and as there are no bones broken, his result that the car collided with the head of case is not serious and he will be able to leave the truck. His Worship fined them \$10 each,

WEST POINT BUILDING COLLAPSE.

NO FURTHER RESCUES.

'Up to the time our representative left the scene of the collapse at West Point yesterday, the rescuing party were kept hard at work in clearing away the debt is and scarching for dead bodies; but up to eleven o'clock this morning there has been no report made that any more lives had been saved or any dead bodies recovered. All through the night the rescuing party were engaged in clearing house No. 226, and this morning the ground floor of that building was i entirely cleared, but as we have already said, no more "finds" were made in this building. THOROUGHFARE BLOCKED.

Early this morning everyone connected with the collapse were on the hustle, and the street presentedananimated appearance. The huge blocks

of timber and other encumbrances remove from the ruins were heaped high near the sidechannel, and as the coolies, who were employed to clear away the debris, were removing same by means of ropes, which they pulled into the road, the thoroughfare was of course blocked, and all traffic was diverted to Des Voeux Road. CONTRACTOR'S COOLIES EMPLOYED. One thing that struck us as conspicuous on

our visit this morning was the absence of ambulances and dead carts, which yesterday lined up in the side-channel opposite the ruins. As the police think that there are no more speople to be rescued, the force of firemen present on the scene was reduced to-day and the contractilet to Sang Lee to remove the deb is. There were only two firemen present, however, -Aris and McLennan-to supervise the work.

THE TEA AND CAKE SHOPS. Just about daybreak this morning work at the wine shop was finished and attention was turned to the two adjoining buildings. But it was not all easy going here, for, we were, informed by a fireman, it will take at least a couple of days before the rubbish from the tea and cake shops can be cleared. At present the floors are in an awkward position over the ground floors, and so far algaim, it is calculated that the Heungshan they have failed to shift them: They are now ! employed in clearing away the subbish below the huge flooring, and then, when the way is | there is to be seen, before rejoining her at 4 clear, they will break through the wood-work obstruction.

THE GRACEFUL ACT. On making inquiries from different source we learn that the cause of the collapse was due to the recent heavy rains, which soaked into the walls, causing the mortar to give.

A GENEROUS DONOR. act has to be recorded, i.e., the kindness and This should prove an immense boon to those thought-fulness of Mr. F. Danenberg, of the who, knowing Macao by heart, merely take the on hearing of the collapse, and knowing l have to go to in the matter, immediately despatched several baskets of aerated waters to the scene for the ffremen to quench their thirst. This action on the part of Mr. Danenbeig is exceedingly creditable and, we were asked, through the medium of our columns, to tender Mr. Danenberg the rescuing party's greatest thanks for his thoughtfulness.

Later. THE AFTERNOON'S WORK.

Work of clearing away the debris was still being carried on vigorously during theafter noon, but no discoveries were made beneath the rubbish heap. The rescuers have, however, not got far, and it is said they will be kept at it for the next two or three days.

NEAR-BY BUILDINGS IN DANGER.

4th inst. Another visit to the scene of the recent collapse at West Point in which houses Nos. 226, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, 228, and 230 were demolished, showed that the work of clearing away the debris is going on with as much energy as before. In the two latter buildings the working gang have succeeded in removing the flooring and woodwork which had accumulated on the ground floor, and, it is stated that, by to-night all the and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, the de- refuse will have been removed from the pre-

ENCITEMENT LAST NIGHT.

buildings in the vicinity were also in danger Monday, travelling back and forth by the of collapsing. The police promptly turned out same steamer. and on inspecting houses Nos. 238 and 240, on the same row, it was seen that the party wall between these two houses was bulging out. The trips, their theory being that if they wish to alarm was at once given to clear the premises cater for the European patronage in their busiof their occupants. The scene when the alarm was given was one of great commotion. The pro quo. That they intend to do this would occupants of the buildings were all on the alert. All kinds of personal effects and movables were thrown into the street from all sides of the houses, and the hurry of the people to save as much property as they could looked at [every minute was preicous time in the work] houses were cleared. By that time a gang of myself on a Sunday!" bamboo men had arrived and were immediate ly put to work in shoring up the projecting wall. They were still at work up to an early hour

OWNER'S LIABILITIES. A report is current to the effect that the owner of the collapsed buildings-a widow-it to lie called upon to defray all the expenses in connection with the shoring up of the walls and removal of the debris, and also that a certain time has been allowed her by the

authorities to have the standing walls pulled A rumour, lacking confirmation, however

ROAD CLEARED. In Saturday's issue, we stated that, on account of the rubbish which was allowed to be placed

on the roadside, the thoroughfare was blocked. cumulation has been removed and that DISREGARDING A WARNING. Twenty minutes after the buildings had

collapsed, as was reported, a coolie was extil cated from the debris in a slightly injured condition and was removed to hospital. This coolie, who is improving rapidly, said that h was in the divan smoking opium at the time. Before that, however, he felt an instinctive impulse to leave the place. He did so, going

minute, when the collapse occurred. THE four truck coolies, who were remanded yesterday for impeding electric car No. 11, were brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the car said that on the night of the 5th inst., near

with the alternative of one month's gaol,

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

"HEUNGSHAN" ON THE RUN.

There must surely be very few residents in this Colony who have not very pleasurable recollections of the delightful, and health giving trips to Macao, which they were enauledio take, any week-end they chose, through the enterprise of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ld., during the hot months of last year, when to get just outside o the harbour limits even, provided the sea was in propitious mood, calm, not choppy, was i itselfa pleasure, and a recuperation, and who, "thenext day," were ready to acknowledge the benefit they had derived from that short "vesture across the briny." Thus it cannot but be a matter of satisfaction to them to know that from Sunday next, the 10th inst, a vastly improved service is to commence, by way of resumption of and improvement upon, last year's service. That magnificent boat, the Heungshan well-known to holidaymakers, has lately been thoroughly overhauled, and installed with electric light, practically from stem to stern, the plant for which hasbeen supplied by Messrs. Wilks and Jack, who have had the work in hand, and are now completing the finishing details. The cabin and saloon accommodation also has been put in such condition as to leave nothing to be desired in the way of furnishing and accommodation, for the comfort of passengers. One aim of the company, which should popularise this steamer for these trips, is the intention of the company to entirely prevent any rowdyism, so that no one need feel the slightest hesitation in taking his wife and children with him on the

Another movement in the right direction is that the steamers will leave at 9 a.m., thus obviating the otherwise necessary hurry and scarry to get on board earlier departing vessels. This should be specially appreciated in a Colony like this where most of the public entertainments take place on Saturday nights, thus making "that extra hour" more than welcome to those who attend them-either for pleasure or on business intent. But even leaving will reach Macao at noon, or very shortly after, thus giving trippers plenty of time to see what pm. for the return trip to Hongkong, where i is scheduled she will arrive at 7 p.m. in time for ferry, tram, or ricksha to take the excursionists home well before dinner-time. for the convenience of those preferring to umain on board at Macao for lunch arrangements are being completed with the proprietors

of Cafe Weismann to cater for the wants of the travellers on board, so that they may In connection with the collapse a graceful obtain refreshments, at any hour on board Aerated Water Manufactory, who, hip for the sake of the "blow on the ocean, and on arriving at Macao, prefer to remain on hard work that the fireman would board and having their meals there, elect to await the return trip to Hongkong. For these trips arrangements are being made for the presence of a band, which will enliven things considerably, if they are but happy in their selections. But there is another feature of these week-end trips which is worthy note. The company, realizing that it may go against the religious scruples of some would-be holiday-makers, to take this trip on Sundays, are arranging for Saturday trips, so that the whole afternoon and evening

may be spent out on the open sea. at present considered it is proposed to despatch the steamer at 2 p.m. on Saturday's, doing the found trip in time to return and land the passengers at 10 p.m. This should form a very pleasant means of getting an outing for those who are unable to be away from the Colony on the Sunday. For the greater convenience of excursionists arrangements have been made for the Heungshan, on her return trip, to moor alongside the Douglas wharf, which is more convenient, being more central, for Kowloon, Peak, and Eastern districts residents, an innovation which should be appreciated, for who does not remember the weariness of a long ricksha ride to ferry or Peak tram under last year's arrangements, at an hour when theywere drooping for their beds, after their long

day's outing. The company has also on foot a scheme whereby arrangements may be made to run these excursions whenever a holiday falls upon There was no little excitement caused last a Monday, so that trippers may have the full night when word reached the police that other advantage of the change from Saturday to

The company has gone to considerable expense in fitting up the Heungshan for these ness they must be prepared to give a quid appear manifest when it is mentioned that the return first-class trip to Macao on Sunday by the s.s. Heungshan is \$3 only.

With such an opportunity as this for getting out of the Colony for the day, at such a cheap rate, there should be no excuse for the oft-heard of salvage. In less than half an hour the complaint that, "I never know what to do with

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

No one who reads the telegram we (N. D. C. News) publish this morning (1st inst.) on this subject can fail to be gratified at the apparently unselfish and philanthropic declaration of the Secretary for India in advocating, even at a sacrifice, legislation having for object a checking of the curse of opium smoking in China. The declaration will meet with the approbation of all Europeans in this country with the exception of the small minority directly interested in the traffic. At the same time we dare not disguise from ourselves the enormous practical difficulties in the way of any reform; they are as great as those in the way of dealing with the alcoholic question in Great Britain. For our own part we should be only too happy to see the Chinese Government reciprocating honest ly in any measures that may result from this declaration of the British Government backing There is, no doubt, an honest minority in China sincerely desirous of extinguishing the local cultivation of the poppy as well as the importation of opium. These two measures must proceed part passu and it will require an enormous determination and sustained effort on the part of all the officials concerned to put a stop to the consumption of this pernicious drug. Seeing the difficulty of down the street for a walk, but returned to the dealing with alcohol at home we are not at all divan a few minutes later, and was not there a sanguine of any practical result being reached until public opinion in China is much stronger against the use of opium than it is to-day.

The most serious aspect of the question from the British point of view is the effect a restriction of the traffic would have on the revenue of the Indian Government derived from the export of the drug. This revenue is, however, already lessening in inverse ratio to the production of native opium in China. Fortunately the Indian budget shows a surplus and Indian finances are in a more healthy condition than they have been for many years past, so that any sacrifice necessary could be horne without largely increasing the burdens of the Indian

H.M.S. "MONMOUTH? DUE IN HONOKONG.

The British cruiser Monmouth, which left Singapore on Wednesday last, was expected to arrive here this alternon.

The Monmouth is commanded by Captain A. Tuke. Capt. Tuke, who has served in all parts of the world, joined the Queen's Navy in July, 1870. He was promoted lieutenant 1881, commander in 1891, and captain on the last day of 1901. He was a sub-lieutenant on the Pioneer in the Niger Expedition to the capital of the Emir of Nussa. He also participated in the operations round, and the hombardment of, the town of Nutcha (mentioned in despatches) and was lieutenant on the Northumberland during the Egyptian War of 1882 (medal and the Khedive's star). He held the appointment of Master of the Fleet for the Coronation Naval Review, 1902. He is no stranger to the China Station, having been commander and navigating officer of the battleship Centurion, flagship of Sir E. H. Seymour, K.C.B, when he commanded the Station, 1898-1991. Latterly, Captain Tuke was in command of the gunnery ship Undaunted, and the Theseus, tender to the gunnery ship Cambridge,

The Monmouth is a first-class cruiser of the County type and is sister ship to the Donegal which went ashere on the way out to the China Station and had to be recalled. She was built by the London' and Glasgow Co., in 1900-01, and was, the third of her class finished. Her chief dimensions are:-Length, 440 ft, beam 66 ft, mean draught 241 ft, and 9,800 tons displacement. She is fitted with four cylinder triple expansion engines of 22,000 h.p., supplied by 31 Belleville boilers with economisers, which have done very well in this cruiser. With regard to protection the Monmouth has a steel belt from four to two inches thickness on either side from the after gun turret to the bows. The casemates, turrets and barbettes are protected by armour of from four to five inches thickness, whilst a protective steel deck covers the ship's vitals. The conning tower from which the cruiser is controlled in action has ro-in armour. Her teeth comprise four 6-in guns in pairs in turrets on special double mountings, ten similar guns in casemates on the boardsides and sundry lighter guns with two 18-in torpedo tubes. The torpedo flats contain nine 18-in and five 14-in Whitehead torpedoes, the latter being for boat service. The vessel carries a complement of 70) officers and men, and has served one commission with the First Cruiser Squadron which she joined when it was first formed.

When the cruiser Monmouth was first commissioned by Capt. H. C. Reynolds for service in the Cruiser Squadron in December, 1903, the people of the county whose name the vessel bears presented to her a silver cup, and the ladies of the county also presented a silk ensign and a silk Union Jack, which were enclosed in a carved casket. The gifts reached the ship, but they have never been formally presented. Lord and Lady Llangattock recently acceded to the request of Lord Tredegar (Lord (Lieutenant of the county) to present them to the officers and ship's company. It was also intended that a lieutenant and two petty officers of the vessel should proceed to Monmouth for the purpose of presenting to the officials of the county a picture of the ship. Owing to the departure of the Monmouth on an earlier date than was expected both these ceremonies have again been postponed.

The Monmouth has supernumeraries on board for the China Squadron and is the relief ship for the Andromeda, which lest for home some little time ago.

THE FOOD RIOTS.

The N. C. D. News of June 2 comments:-During the past few weeks the price of rice has gone up in Shanghai from about \$4,80 per picul to \$7.20 per picul, and there has been a corresponding rise in the price of the staple food of the people throughout the Yangtze Valley. The immediate cause adduced is the flooding of extensive areas in Hunan through phenomenal rains, and the consequent mination of many crops and the urgent demand for food. The immediate result has been the series of food riots, some serious, others milder explusions of public feeling, and all of them expressions in the first instance of the earliest cravings of human nature, the demand for food. The situation is one which arises periodically in China, and indeed in every thickly-populated country, and the officials are taking the usual steps to suppress the trouble in the full knowledge that as time goes on the same conditions will arise again and they will be called upon to exert themselves to similar measures. An Imperial Rescript issued yesterday prohibits the exportation of rice from Chinking and other cities of the Yangtze Valley till further orders. Never a year passes in China without its flood

in some part or another, and although that of the Stang Valley is unusually extensive, and the sufferers there deserve all and more than the sympathy which has been extended to them; the disaster would not in itself cause a famine in the proper sense of the word. There is plenty of rice available to supply all the people with food. The present distress is the result therefore of other circumstances and chiefly of the ill-judged attempted regulation of the food supply by the officials themselves, who have now to endeavour, by fresh restrictions, to relieve the situation which has been brought about by their interference. Human nature being what it is, there will always be commercial vampires willing to pile up riches. at the expense of the very lives of the people. The "cornerers" frequently over-reach themselves in the long run, but the money prizes are vast and the temptation is not easily resisted. In China the method is to accumulate the grain in centres, petition for and obtain the right of export, and then use the threat of creating a famine as a means of forcing up prices. When the crisis has become too acute the officials step in again with a fresh prohibition of the export. It is the situation caused by the English Corn Laws over again, and the obvious remedy is absolute free trade in the food of the people for China at well as for Great Britain. With improved and cheapened up a majority in the House of Commons | means of transport and the removal of all barriers in the way of the working of the laws of supply and demand, the problem would in great measure solve itself.

To foreigness there is the present further question as to how far, if at all, they will be affected by the disaffection of the people among whom they are living, and, as far as present indications go, there is happily no cause for uneasiness. The disturbances have been widespread but they are spasmodic, and they have all a very definite origin which has no relation to the foreigner. They are not even political, though it is not surprising that the Secret Societies, and the agilators who are ever on the alert for opportunities, should make use of the popular irritation for their own ends. The absence of further news from Kiangsi, where the worst of the risings had taken place, leads to the hope that quiet is being restored. The Chinese authorities are alive to the situation, and appear to be acting with unwonted energy, in pulling down the disorder and removing, at all events temporarily, the cause of the discontent, A more radical treatment of the recurring problem, is, we fear, too much to

hope for as you

WEST RIVER OUTRAGE.

DRITISH VESSEL FIRED ON. WITHIN SIGHT OF BRITISH GUNBOAT.

Another of those dastardly outrages for which the West River has of late become notorious occurred in Samshui harbour yesterday morning, when the British steamer Sanul was fired on by Chinese from the shore and within sight of H.M.S. Robin. That the natives in the West River districts have gone a bit farther in firing at a British trading vessel within hading distance of a British man-of-war, is something which amounts to more than boldness.

As related to us by a gentleman who happened to be on board the Sanui, at the time of this extraordinary occurrence, it appears that at 11,20 o'clock yesterday forenoon the British steamer Sanul, 195 tons, Captain Black, which plies between this port and Wuchow, touching at different West River ports on the voyage, picked up her anchor and was steaming out of Samshui harbour when suddenly she was fired on by some scoundrels from the shore. One of the shots entered the first-class Chinese saloon, while another bullet struck the skylight, smashing the 'glass to atoms, a fragment of which wounded one of the ship's compradores, who was sitting in the saloon at the time. Had the Chinaman w been a little more to the right, the bullet would have entered his head. However, the Sunul was stopped and H.M.S. Robin, which was about leaving the port at the time, hailed by the captain of the steamer. The Robin came up to the Sanut and after making fast to the latter vessel. both ships returned to Samshui harbour. The Samshui harbour-master was signalled for and when he arrived, Captain Black and himselfboarded the Robin and the matter was reported to Lieut.-Comdr. Vaughan. After some little time these three gentlemen returned on board. the Sanuito inspect the damage done. A search for the bullets was made and Mr. G. A. Hill, the chief officer of the steamer, discovered one of the bullets lying in one of the bunks, and handed it to the Commander of the Robin. That gentleman immediately sent for the gunner of his ship and when the bullet was examined it was found to be of the .4 pattern. After a full report had been made the San ut again heaved her anchor and left the harbour after a delay of over an hour and a

At the present moment no theory can be advanced as to why—if pirates they were—the perpetrators of the deed should have chosen daylight, and what was more, 'in the presence of a gunboat, to attempt to hold up a British ship. However, the Commander of the Robin and the Samshui harbour-master have the matter in hand, and for the benefit of British trace, it is to be hoped that they will bring their combined energies to bear on this matter, which is of vital importance to shipping trading in the waters of the delta.

THE RICE CRISIS.

Shanghai, 31st May. We understand that, owing to the high price for rice in this part of the country which has already led to riots and raids on grain boats, H. E. Viceroy Chou Fu of Nanking has memorialised the Throne on the subject asking for special powers to prohibit the export of grain from one place to another. In this connection we also learn that a recent application from a foreign Consul to the Shanghar Taotai for a permit to allow the export of a large quantity of rice to Harbin, Manchuria, has been refused. As the British Treaty requires Chinese officials to give six weeks' notice by proclamation whenever there is an intention to stop the export of rice from any Treaty port, the Viceroy at Nanking has instructed the Customs Taotais of this Port, Chinkiang, Wuhu, and Kinkiang to issue the necessary proclamations without delay.

In reply to a question made by H. E. Jui on the 2nd to 4th June, 1906. The following Cheng Taotal of this port, the Chinese Chain; ber of Commerce explains that the sudden abnormal rise in the price of rice in Shanghai and vicinity, was due primarily to the prohibition of rice export which threw an immense quantity of the cereal upon the hands of rice merchants and brokers, which clogged the market. Then came telegrams from the Yangtze Valley reporting the floods in Hunan which led holders of the cereal to raise its price, daily increasing in dearness from the fact that rice was being urgently needed in The Chamber of Commerce also assures the Shanghai Taotai that it has conferred with the Committee of the Rice-Guild about the price of that commodity, with every prospect of success.

Dispatches received from Hangchow, Soochow. Nanking, and Anch'ing, the provincial capital of Chekiang, Kiangsu, and Anhui, respectively, all report rice riots in various parts of the provinces mentioned above, culminating in free fights between grain shop employees and the poorer classes, in which generally the shop people had the worst of matters, but which always ended with the restoration of order upon the appearance of the authorities and troops; not, however, until after the officials had given a promise to make the grain shops lower their prices considerably. In the present temper of the Peking Government and high provincial authorities there does not seem to be any danger of serious disturbances in the interior, whatever the secret societies may wish to do. All such disturbances are merely spasmodic-N. C. D. News.

THE SITUATION IN TAIREN. COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Osaka Shimpo publishes the following. communication from Tairen :- "Things are very quite here, just as if fire had broken out and swept across the harbour, where until towards the end of last year so many vessels were seen going and coming, and the in the Memorial Temple of Li Hung-chang, landing and shipping of goods was being which is charmingly situated on the edge of busily carried on. The business at shops Chinan's famous Lake. From the time of his dealing in miscellaneous goods kept by arrival his stay was one long series of enterthe Japanese has fallen to one-sixth of the tainments and polite attentions, which remind sales in December last. Japanese drapers, who find the licensed quarters their best customers, are now is a very awkward position. are unable to collect their bills, which have his honour, to which were invited all the British reached an enormous sum, and they are being pressed by the home merchants for setttlement of their accounts. The sales of flour hart was the principal guest, was given by heer alone continue favourable, as demand for these commodities among the Chinese is steadily increasing. The work of the Society for the Rescue of Women in Manchuria has proved most successful, and gread credit is due to that organisation. The work of the Society, as its name indicates, is the rescue of unfortunate Japanese women in Manchuria. A large majority of these women are condemned en masse as immoral, but this is far from being the case. Many are uufortunate creatures who have been abducted from Nagasaki or Amakusa by false promises. Quite a number of such women have been rescued by the Society, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has arranged to bring these women back to Japan at half-rate. Lieut-Colonel Hibiki, Director of the Military. stores in Tairen, is giving valuable assistance to the work of the Society.".

DUMFING MADE EASY.

STRANGE CASE AT WANCHAL

Many and varied are the ways Chinese employ in dumping the dead bodies of children, but in many cases they are arrested and made to pay heavily for the offence. Some are content with leaving the bundle on the side-walk, but that incurs too much risk of detection. Others there are who throw the bundle over a window, but the latest trick which was related to us this morning is ingenious. A gentleman, residing in a house in Morrison Hill Road-near the Police Recreation Club-looking out of his window noticed some children playing on a bit of waste land at the side of his house. Near them was a basket. A few hours later he saw the basket was still in its place, but he took no particular. notice, thinking all the time that the children had forgotten it. On leaving the house in the afternoon his eye again fell on the basket, and as a matter of curiosity he went to examine the basket. Removing the piece of clothing which covered it, he noticed that the bisket looked as if it were full of rice. He turned the basket over and found that there was a layer of peas below the rice, and below that at the bottom of the basket, the body of a dead child. This is no doubt as far as it goes, a good trick. Had it been a Chinaman and not a European who had found the basket, he would have taken the supposed basket of rice to his house. Information was give to the police, and the body of the child removed to the morgue.

"I WANT MY MONEY"

GNORANT WOMAN'S BEHAVIOUR IN COU

The peace and quietness that attended the hearing of a case at the Magistracy, about one o'clock vesterday, was disturbed by the yells of an old woman outside the Courts, because she was ejected from Mr. Melbourne's court. Her conduct was such that she was ushered into the waiting room by constable Fox, but as she got more disorderly there, the officer took hold of her, rushed her into Arbuthnot Road and—so as not to disturb the proceedings of the Court—conducted her to the charge-room of the Station, where she was charged with being disorderly at the Magistracy. She was then placed in a cell. This virage, it appears went up to the Police Court yesterday to watch i case in which one of her relations was charged. The case she was interested "in was no sooner over, than the old woman, on leaving the Court, espied a man in the dock, and with a yell, she bounded for the dock to seize him, but was stopped and ejected. man she attempted to get at was being examined for his extradition to Canton, and i was stated he borrowed \$10 from some time ago, but she lost sight of him immediately afterwards. When she saw him unexpectedly in the dock yesterday she could not control herself, hence her misbehaviour and forcible rejection. She appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this morning to give an account of her conduct. The widow pleaded "not guilty." Evidence was then heard,

Inspector Warnock said that she wanted back the \$10, and as she was not allowed near the prisoner she' became noisy. His Worship-Will you promise not to re-

turn here again? 🗀 Defendant—Yes. As defendant had no money, his Worship

discharged her with a caution. THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF

CLUB. The monthly competitions for the Captain's Cup and May Cup took place at Happy Valley

Mr. A., Gittins | 86,- 5,= 81

returns were handed in :-CAPTAIN'S CUP.

	Mr. C. M. G. Burnic 8040 2 82
	Mr. F. J. Badeley 92-10 = 82
	Mr. C. W. May $88 - 5 = 83$
	Mr. F. R. Barry, R.N 85 scr. = 85
	Mr. J. Clark 187— 1 == 86
٠	Mr. W. W. G. Ross 93 7=86
•	Mr. C. II. Gale 102-15=87
•	Mr. W. C. D. Turner 101-11 = 95
	MAY CUP.
	Mr. E. C. Vandall son almas
	Mr. F. G. Kendall 101-28 = 73
	Mr. L. Evans 100-24 = 76
	Mr. A. M. Forrest; 97-18-79
	Mr. E. Sawdy, K.N $101-18=83$
•	Mr.A. R. Carre 113-30=83
,	Mr. R. D. Harvey $110-21=95$
	POOL.
	*Lt-Col. A. G. Fitton 95-14 = 81
	Mr. C. M. G. Burnie 80+ 2=82
	Mr. H. Pinckney 94-12 - 82
	Mr. C. W. May 88— 5 = 83
	Mr. J. C. Steen 10217 == 85
	Mr. W. W. G. Ross $93-7=86$
	Mr. C. H. Gale 102-15 = 87
•	Lt. J. N. Benbow, R.N 104-17 = 87
	+ Winner of Captain's Cup.
	t " " May Cup.
	* * L Dool
	g) 14 1 OUI.

The next Club competition will take place on the 9th to 11th June for the Robertson Farewell Cup.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART GOF WEI-IIAI-WEI.

AN APPRECIATION.

Writing to the N. C. D. News under date 23rd ult., a Chinaniu correspondent says:-On the 18th, Commissioner Lockhart arrived from Wei-hai-wki to pay a visit to H. E. Governor Yang, who put him up in good shape ed one of the fêtes which attended his first visit to Chinaníu three years ago. On Saturday evening, the 19th, the Governor gave a feast in residents and a few others; on Monday a general feast, at which Commissioner Lockall the officials to all the foreign residents in town of any standing whatever, and theatricals were provided for their entertainment all through the dinner; and finally. last evening, a dinner was given which, I understand, was for British subjects only. Sunday was spent in a trip to the beautiful temples which lie ten miles south-east of the city in company with the British Consul, Mr. Clennell, and his wife and others, the refreshments being provided for the party by the Foreign Office. As was the case when he was here three a Chinaman, suffering from plague, bad comt years ago, Commissioner Lockhart made a very pleasant impression indeed by his cordial the district hospital at No. 63, Third Street.

Commissioner and as a visitor in the capital.

CORRESPONDENCE. (We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed

by Correspondents in this column.] MONOPOLY AND "SQUEEZE." TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir, -Those of your readers who read the reports of company meetings which are published from time to time in your columns, could not but have been struck by a suggestion mildly dropped, in the course of his speech, by the chairman of the "Star" Ferry Company, Ld. at the annual meeting of the company held on the 30th ulto. After reviewing the work of the past year, and explaining the reason for the increased expenditure, and consequent diminished dividend declared for the period under 'review, the chairman said "whether remedy be found in an increase of fares or otherwise, will be decided later on." Quite so; but who will "decide" it? Will the company arbitrarily increase the already exorbitant rates of fares, without first feeling the pulse of the public in the matter, and then expect the public, its patrons, from whom it derives its profits and dividends, to sit quietly with closed mouths and folded hands, and let the company squeeze it for all it is worth? The cost of running ferries at home is greater than it is here, and yet the fares there only average 2d for trips of the same length as that from here to Kowloon, while the boats are usually of a better class as regards accommodation. Compare that with the 31d rate prevailing here, where coal and labour are cheaper, and let 'one find, if one can, any good and sufficient reason for an increase to that rate. It may be said that the cost of building the new wharf, which was opened in April last, is one good reason. I, for one, beg to differ, and onine not. If the company chooses to build a new pier, that surely the company's, the shareholders', business, and is no concern of the public, not should the public be expected to pay for it by increased fares. If however, an alternot is to be made to get the cost of the erection of the new wharf out of the public's pocket, then it may be pertinent to ask, where will it end i For if it is to pay for the cost of the building of the wharf, it will surely furthermore be expected to pay for the repairs thereto, and, as I am informed by a scalaring engineer of very many years' experience, these may be expected to be unending, on account of the position of the whatf, the entrance to which is built right across the tide. What figure may the ultimate rate of fates be expected to reach? That, this question is already becoming a burning one among the residents of Kowloon, is shadowed forth by a propo at which some of them now have seriously under consideration, and that is the formation of a "launch club," which will hire the requisite number of launches to be at state

ed 'points, at the required hours to convey the members back and forth between the mainland and Hongkong, thus being entirely independent of the ferry. To the "Star!" Ferry Company this spells "boycott." As regards the new wharf, which, as I have said, seafaring men regard as a failure. How many of the daily travellers by the ferry boats to Kowloon car say they have gone in straight to their position, without a bumping, which nearly knocks them off their feet, and a crashing and creaking o the timbers? How many times have the boatheads to be hauled round, and the boat itsel

At home ferries have to carry seats that wil

float; why is there not the same compulsion here

where it is even more imperatively needed.

Another inconvenience, felt especially at the

tiffin hour, when time is of utmost value to

business men, and the ferries are crowded

only one narrow gangway connecting the

vessels with the shore, and the whole deckload

of passengers are compelled to line, up in In-

dian file and take their turns to pass singly

down the gangway to shore. The Kowloon

wharf, at least, is quite long enough to let

down the forward and aft gangways at the

same time, thus halving the time the busy pas-

"facilities:" Granted the wharf would have to

be slightly re-airanged, but the cost should not

be, allowed to count when the increased con-

venience to the travelling public is taken into

consideration. A trial of this improvement on

the Kowloon side would very soon manifest the

necessity for altering the Hongkong-side wharf

so as to provide a similar convenience there.

As things are at present the company does not

appear to care a brass button for the conveni-

cept subsidiary coins, or to issue to casual pas-

the return fare, saving time on the other side)

service as this that the public is to be asked to

pay increased fares. The attempt to "squeeze"

THE UNLUCKY "THIRTEEN."

FIGHTING IRON FOR THE POLICE.

Inspector Robertson, of Shaukiwan Police

Station, raided a gambling den on the hillside,

at Shaukiwan, yesterday forenoon, and effected

the arrest of thirteen coolies, who were engaged

in the game of pothee. When the police enter-

ed the matshed the gamblers showed fight.

The head man produced a fighting-iron that

was near at hand and brought it down on the

head of a lukong, bruising that man to some

extent. The police succeeded in getting the

fighting-iron, and the thirteen men removed to

the police station. They were paraded before

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy to-day.

The first two men were charged with keeping a

common gaming house and also with being

in possession of a fighting iron, without

police permit. The others were charged with

gambling in the shed. The defendants pleaded

not guilty. Evidence was heard. His Worship

fined the first two defendants \$100 each, or six

weeks' hard labour, on the first charge. A

regards the question of the fighting-iron, Mr

Hazeland said it was a very serious matter, as

he knew the men had the fighting-iron for the

police when the shed was raided. They would

also pay a fine of \$100 each, and six hours!

stocks, for being in possession of the iron. The

THERE was some commotion at West Point

on Saturday afternoon when it was learnt 'tha-

mitted suicide. The occurrence took place at

manner and hearty good will toward all who Chinaman, it appears, was suffering from

were thrown in contact with him. If he finally plague, and being in a delirious condition, he

leaves Shantung, because of Wel-hai-wei being | rushed for the verandah and jumped to the

handed back to China, he will leave very plea- | street below. He was killed instantly. The

to the mortuary.

remainder had to pay \$3 each for gambling.

ANTI-INCREASE.

is too obvious.—Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1906.

hauled into position? Coming to the boats themselves, who has not had most unpleasant experiences, when a typhoon in the neighbourhood has lashed the waters of the harbour to fury, and these cockle shells of ferryboats are in constant and imminent danger of being swamped? Again, were this to happen with a full complement of passengers, how many would be in a position to secure a life-belt or buoy, or even know where to look for them?

Worship. Two issues contained the same Mr. Morrell-But there were two publications, your Worship. Two were serial stories and the third an article about a fight with the Manchurian police. I will not ask for the maximum penalty, your Worship, His Worship - \$250, or six weeks' hard with first class passengers, is the provision of labour.

In the campaign now, going on against gambling our attention has been directed to one of the worst factors contributing to the present mania. We (Mantla Times) refer to the sale sengers are delayed by the present landing of the Macao lottery tickets in Manila.

According to one who is pretty well posted on the transactions of this lottery and the proprotions it has assumed in this city, no less a sum than P25,000 a month leaves Manila. Accepting this estimate, which is believed to he conservative, it probably means that the Islands lose every year anywhere from P200,000 to P300,000.

ence of its patrons (witness the refusal to acmercial standpoint, this Macao lottery is much more prenicious than the other forms of sengers, two tickets at once, one to be used for gambling in vogue here, in that practically all the money leaves the Islands, constituting a but only for its own pocket. And it is for such a dead loss. With the other forms of gambling practised here, it may be said that they have at least the merit of not taking the money out of the Islands. There will probably not be much as to whether it can be stopped.

A test case in court has already decided that only the vendor and not the holder of a lottery ticket can be prosecuted. Even were a law framed so as to include the holder not a vendor it is a question whether any practical results would be accomplished. The number of ticket-buyers is so large that the arrest of one or two would not be likely to exercise any deterrent effect on the others. The problem then seems to devolve on catching the vendors or agents. According to one informant, the tickets are purchased in Macao, while another says' they are printed and purchased here. If any are issued here, it seems certain that they constitute only a small proportion of the total

Customs authorities. The only tax to which printed matter, which amounts to the ridiculous sum of forty cents on almost a million dollars worth of tickets. As the minimun amount which can be collected under the tariff abourd impost and pass in duty free.

We understand that in the new penal code. pass that penal code,

ALLEGED CRIMINAL LIBEL.

CHINESE EDITOR PROSECUTED.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, Sam Kok Sang, editor of the Chinese newspaper, Sal Kal Kung Vick Po, was charged, in that he, being the publisher of the World's News, did on April 25th and 26th, May 9th, and June 2nd, publish in that ournal certain obscene libels. Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Meisrs. Dennys and Bowley, Crown solicitors, prosecuted.

The case was adjourned.

The case in which Lam Kok Sang, editor of die Sai Kai Kung Yik Po (World's News), was charged with publishing certain obscene libels in his paper during the months of April and May, was continued before Mr. C. A. D., Melbourne, at the Police Court this forenoon. Mr. G. E. Morrell (of Messrs, Dennys and Bowley) Crown solicitors, prosecuted, the deendant being undefended.

His Worship—I suppose you know that he has pleaded guilty? Mr. Morrell-Yes, your Worship; I have just

His Worship read part of the statement made by defendant which was to the effect that the articles, alleged to have been libellous, was culled from a Canton paper, Through his carelessness the article was published by him, but he promised that it would not occur again. Mr. Morrell said that one of the stories published by the Worla's News was a Russian story, translated by a Frenchman. He would

put in an English translation of the libel.

it were a triffing affair his Worship could deal

with the case summarily, but he would ask that the defendant be committed for trial. Mr. A. B. Suffiad, of the Supreme Court, said that every publisher of a newspaper has to enter into a bond of two sureties, so as to ensure the good conduct of the paper. In this case defendant was entered in the books as the printer of the World's News, the sureties being

Lam Wo and Ng Him Sun. A translator in the office of the Registrar General said that defendant's name appeared at the foot of the Sai Kai Kung Yik Po as the publisher. Witness said that during certain days in April a serial story was reproduced by that journal. During May, also a paragraph was published in that paper, a translation of which he made.

Defendant said that the story published in his paper was a true one, as it occurred a

The defendant was committed for trial.

This afternoon, before Mr. C. A. D. Mel bourne, Lam Kok Sam, editor of the Sat Kan Kung Yek Po (World's News), was again called before the Court. It will be remembered he was charged with publishing certain obscene ibels in his paper during the months of April

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, Crown solicitors, prosecuted. Mr. Morrell said that his Worship had adjourned the case yesterday so as to give his l

decision to day in the matter. His Worship said that he had considered he matter and had come to the conclusion that it was not a case for the Supreme Court, but that he would deal with it summarily.

To the defendant: Do you want this case tried here or sent to the Criminal Sessions? Defendant: I would like it to be tried here. His Worship-I see, according to the Ordinence, that the maximum penalty is \$250 for

aach libel. 'In this case there were three different issues? Defendant: There were only two, your

THE MACAO LOTTERY.

MANILA JOURNAL'S SEVERE STRICTURES.

Discarding the moral principles involved and considering the matter from a purely com-

number circulated.

which seems destined to pass when the millenium arrives and penal codes are no longer needed, there is a clause which provides for dealing with lottery tickets. Until that law is in the arrest of the agents or vendors. If the extent of the transactions of this lottery be anysant memories behind him of his stay here as | police were summoned and his body removed

THE N.D.L. S.S. "ROON."

CAPTAIN'S ACCOUNT OF THE ACCIDENT.

The Nagasaki agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Messrs. Ahrens & Co., have courteously placed at the disposal of the Nagasaki Press Captain Meiner's report of the accident to be

We left Nagasaki on May 16th at 9 am. Shorty after having left the Harbour fog set in which kept on until the afternoon with short intervals and made us slow down several times is well as anchor twice. The Iki channel under these cirumstances being too dangerous we set our course westward of Iki. Towards evening the weather cleared and at B.15 p.m. we were abreast of the Northern end of Ikisima. Later we had, however, again on account of ing, to slow down. At 10.43 p.m. the sound of the steam whistle raised a striking echo. 1mmediately the engines, were set full speed astern, in spite of which the ship struck ground a few minutes after and did not float again. All boots were cleared to take in passengers. The latter were aroused and supplied with life belts. Ale happened in perfect quiet and quickness. The rumour made public in certain papers that the passengers were agitated is not

According to soundings taken immediately after [the stranding, only the fore peak and hold No. 1 were making water. There was therefore no immediate danger for the passengers. Towards 2 a.m. on the 17th we heard the fog signals of an approaching steamer which was steering the very same course which the Roon had taken. With rockets and blowing of the steampipes this steamer was informed of our position, whereupon she stopped and kept close to us. In the early dawn a boat was sent by the captain to ask whether the steamer could take our passengers. The steamer proved to be the late British s.s. Stanley Dollar, bound for Mojt. The Captain of the steamer at once consented to take our passengers about and to-send us all possible aid, the more willingly so because we, as the Captain himself declared, had prevented the Stanley Dollar from stranding which would surely have taken place had he continued on his course a very little while longer.

During the forencon the passengers were ransferred to the Stanley Dollar by the ship's posts, Sufficient provisions for 14 days, including several cases of fruit and large quantities of tea and milk, were sent aboard the steamer for the passengers, and the Captain o dered the First Officer and 11 Stewards to proceed to Moji by the steamer to attend them. The rumour in certain papers that the passengers suffered from hunger cannot therefore be given any credence. It must be admitted that the Stanley Dollar is not a passenger boat and was, therefore, only provided with what was absolutely necessary. We did all in our power to make the short stay of our passengers on the Manley Dollar as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

After the passengers had been transferred. an attempt was made with tow ropes to refloat the Roon, but without avail. As the Stanley Hollar wanted to land our passengers as quickly as possible, no further effort was made by her to tow the Room off the rock and at I p.m. shestarted on the voyage to Moji.

On the Room everything possible was done to save the ship. By shifting cargo from the fore part to the after part and filling severa compartments in the stern with water, we tried to lift the vessel's bow. Several attempts to get clear with our engines and the dropping of an anchor to help to heave her off, were of no avail. The shifting of cargo was continued by the crew by day and night without cessation.

On the 18th inst., lighters arrived from Moji and the mails and passengers' personal effects were taken to Moii by them. At 7 p.m. the S.M.S. Hansa appeared and her commander immediately sent hands on board the Room to assist in the shifting of cargo. On the morning of the 19th inst. tow ropes were taken to the Hansa and two attempts made to refloat the Roon, but the ropes broke each time. Meanwhile, hold No. 6 was filled with water by the salvage steamer Oura-maru which had arrived on the scene. Some cargo from the fore hold and a quantity of coal were jettisoned. Towards noon a Japanese' cruiser 'arrived and offered to help. At 6 p.m. the Roon suddenly refloated and got clear without aid and steamed to Nagasaki, accompanied by the S.M.S. Hansa, arriving here safely on the 20th inst, at

It may be stated that the stranding is directly traceable to a quite unusual strong turn of the current to the North.

> JAPANESE HEROISM. HUMAN TORPEDO CRAFT:

In his book on "Port Arthur," recently

published, Mr. Ellis 'Ashmead-Bartlett tells 'a

tied as many hand grenades about him as he could conveniently carry; ordered one of his men to light the fuses, and then hurled himself into the trench where the Russians were question that this lottery business should be | huddled together, carrying death and destrucstopped, but there appears to be some question | tion among them and sacrificing himself, of course, in this service to his country. A correspondent of the Telegraph caps this tale by one of a handful of young naval officers who were serving in ships engaged in the attack on Port Arthur, The difficulty which the Japanese experienced was to get sufficiently close to the Russian ships without being observed and fired at from the vessels or from the shore batteries. there seemed no means of making the approach, though the small torpedo craft had been fitted with funnels which could be folded down on the deck. In many cases this expedient had been successful in enabling a mosquito ship in restoring order in the Philippines, and Gerto approach a Russian man-of-war without attracting attention; the torpedo had been Fat East. Unless a constitutional Government aimed and discharged, and then with the is adopted, the country will be menaced in every subdued cry, "Funnels up," the little craft direction. In the case of the great Louisiana lottery the had hustled away out of danger at her evil was stopped by enacting a law prohibiting | best speed. With practice this mandeuvre | done at once. First, the announcement of the the passage of the tickets through the mails, came to be performed with good results, object of the constitution, which should be Here there is no such law, nor is there any though in the absence of the funnel the law which makes them liable to seizure by the speed during the approach was necessarily slow; it was, however, stealthy, and at night they are liable is that on ordinary tickets or | the objective was so small as not to court attention from the Russians. Under special circumstances which arose this device could not be employed." What was to be done? In the emergency five young officers undertook to I ws is one dollar, the tickets escape even this act as human torpedo craft well knowing that in all probability none of them would escape with his life. After due preparations they lett their ships after darkness had fallen, entered the water in silence, then took in his charge a small torpedo which had been made ready. The tide was running towards the Russian passed, there appears no other remedy than lies | ships which were to be attacked, and this assisted the daring exploit. Swimming and floating as best he could, each officer with his thing like that reported, it would seem to be explosive charge managed to get within easy incumbent on our Secret Service Bureau to range of one of the enemy's ships. Then with I try its utmost to break up the present perni- | due care and extraordinary deliberation, each cious system. Whether under the present de- man almed the torpedo in his charge, took the fective and discouraging laws or lack of laws | plug out, and saw the explosive little ship the Secret Service can accomplish anything is speed forward on its mission of destruction, a question. We should like to see it tried. Only one man survived this exploit which is however. Better still would the Commission | surely one of the most extraordinary recorded in the story of the war.

BDUCATION IN MACAO.

It may not be generally known that small as the population of Macao is there has been in existence for over a quarter of a century in the l'ortuguese Colony a society for the promotion; of education amongst the Macaenses in that city. Many have been the efforts of the Society to equip the youths of Macao with an education to fit them for the struggle for existence in the East which is becoming keener

and keener each year. It has long been recognised by the committee of the Society that a practical knowledge of the English language is one of the most important essentials in the education of youths at the present time. An English class has been established with varying success at different times and. owing to cereato recentchanges in the educational organization of Macao, the Society has found it necessary to obtain a qualified English master from England. From a number of applicants Mr. R. A. Costes, F.R. Met. Soc., has been selected for the vacant mastership at

Mr. Coates arrived in the Colony by the German mail Ziefen yesterday and left for Macan this afternoon. He was educated in University College and Trinity College, Dublin. He has been master in several high-class English colleges at home, such as Dover College, Monmouth Grammar School, and Watson's College, Edinburgh. He is also a member of the Mathematical Association of London, and is Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, London: Mr. Coates will find scope for much useful work in Macao, and we wish him every success in his career in the Far East.

MAY CUP.

Weather permitting, the first round for the shove Cup will be played to day, and instant, and the final on Monday, 4th, starting at 4.32 p.m. on both days. The following are the teams

entered and the result of the draw !-versus Civilians. · .K. & S. B. W. J. Gresson Capt: Seddon G. C. Moxon " Smith M. Stewart Price D. A. Menocal Bennett Royal West Kents versus Club Team C. H. Ross, Capt. Ioslin Major Pedley Capt. Ward Cant. Kitson Coleman 🗟

Lieut. H. D. Belgrave i. Nobic By kind permission of Capt. Savory, R.N. and Officers, the Band of H.M.S. Diadem will play during the afternoon on Monday. Members and their friends are invited to attend.

> RICKSHA ACCIDENT LADY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Through the carelessness of two ricksha coolies, a ricksha accident happened in Wyndham Street vesterday morning in which the occupant of the vehicle—a European lady—was pitched into the street, but fortunately did not sustain any injury. The ricksha which was being drawn by two private coolies was seen to be coming down Arbuthnot Road at a fast rate. The coolies did not have the presence of mind to check their speed before turning into Wyndham Street, but kept at the same rate, The result was that they made an attempt to turn into Wyndham Street, but at the speed they were going and the sharp turn they took the vehicle was overturned and, as already stated. the lady was thrown off her seat. The accident occurred outside the District Sanitary Office, and a few gentlemen, who had witnessed the accurrence, assisted the lady back into her ricksha, and she drove away, fortunately none the worse for the natrow escape,

> CHINA'S FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

We give below the substance of a memorial which has been presented to the Throne by the Chinese Ministers abroad, headed by the Minister in England. The object of thee memorial was to ask the Throne to announce without further delay the intention to adopt a constitutional form of government.

The memorialists, after referring to the Imperial Decree dated the 20th of the 8th moon 31st year, appointing Duke Tsai Tsze and four other Commissioners to investigate constitutional governments in others countries, a work in which they themselves were directed to join, congratulated Their Majesties upon the adoption of such a wise and henevolent attitude. They assure the Throne that the Ima perial prerogatives will in no wise be menaced. by a constitutional government, but that the people will derive great benefit and enjoy. many privileges now denied them. Only the officials will be affected by it, as they will be liable to degradation or dismissal if they prove guilty of negligence, misdemeanour or instory of a captain of the Japanese Army who capability.

The memorialists state that China has Japan on one side and Russia on the other, while America and Europe are watching her every action. On her part, China has scarcely any thing to show at all. Most of her institutions are worthless, whether it is her domestic administration, her official system, her military organization or finance. There is hardly a single department that is efficient, and if the bresent state of things be allowed to continue, the national situation will become most critical if not impossible, when in a few years hence, Japan has recovered from the war, Russia has settled down to her constitution, France has completed her railway projects on China's southern frontier, Great Britain has solidified her interests in Tibel, America has succeeded many has increased her naval strength in the

The memorialists propose three things being done with due ceremony and sacrifices to the God of Heaven; and the issuing of proclamations to the people and all officials, so that it will be accepted without a murmur. Secondly, the preparation for self-administration in all districts affected, namely, those over 1,000 li in area. The systems of foreign countries should be followed, and books compiled for the information and guidance of the Vicerova and Governors. Thirdly, the establishment of laws to govern public meetings and the Press. These should be under the control of the police, and the people must be notified of the new regulations, and understand that they must be obeyed. The Throne is further requested to announce by Imperial edict that a constitution . will be promulgated within five years, and in the meantime, the five Commissioners should be ordered to study carefully the constitutions of Great Britain, Germany and Japan. .

From the above, it would appear that the Chinese Ministers abroad are of the opinion that China is ripe for a constitutional government. For ourselves, we are not equally, sanguine, as we consider that our people are still too ignorant to make such a form of government a success. -S. C. Daily Journal.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was hold this afternoon. Present :- His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C. M.G., R.E., His Excellency Major-Genera Villiers Hatton, C. B. (Commanding the Troops), Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe-Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hou, Sir H. Spencer Berkeley, (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Capt. L. A. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Hon, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M., CM.G., flon. Mr. Edward Osborne, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBER. The Hon. Mr. W. In Gresson took the oat and his seat on the Council in succession to Mr. C. W. Dickson, resigned.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

RICHSHA SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, pursuant to notice asked the following questions:--- t. Will the Government take steps to improve the ricksha service by-(a) Requiring them to be more strongly built and provided with better aprings. (b) Instituting a monthly inspection. (c) Making it a condition of the licence that every rick-

sha be provided with a clean white cover to the back and to the seat. (d) Introducing first class rickshas (both for Victoria and Kowloon), similar to those at Saigon. The Colonial Secretary replied: - The Gov-

of improving the ricksha service in the Colony | to two among Europeans. "on the general lines indicated in the question. WANTED: A MARKET AND REPUSE DESTRUCTOR.

The Hon. Mr. Osborne asked: Will the Covernment make provision in the forthcoming Estimates for :- (a) A market at Tsim-sha-(b) A refuse burner.

The Director of Public, Works replied : (a) It is doubtful whether provision can be made in next year's Estimates for a market at Tsimisha-tsui estimated to cost \$80,000.

(b) Plans and estimates for a refuse burner have recently been prepared.. The cost of site buildings and plant will amount to \$450,000 and it is doubtful whether provision can be finde for it in next year's Estimates. SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

The third question submitted by the Hon Mr. E. Osborne was :- Will the Government take steps to inquire what practical means can be adopted for re-establishing and maintaining the value of British subsidiary coinage on a

par with the dollar. The Colonial Treasurer replied:-The Government have made inquiries and are satisfied that the only practical means that canbe adopted for re-establishing the value of British subsidiary coins is to cease for the time to issue such coins and to induce the Cantonese Authorities to stop the issue of Chinese subsidiary coins, the over-production of which combined with depressed trade has brought | folk. I may mention incidentally that about the fall in value of both British and | have seen more cases of alcoholic insanity and Chinese susidiary currency.

posed to supplement the answer of the Colony than I have seen in a longer period of hon, member to the second question. was obviously impossible to include everything in the Estimates for a coming year until they knew what the revenue was likely to be. They could fairly assume that land sales would not reach the sum of \$400,000 set down in the Estimates, and unless there was a boom in trade there would be a falling off in other directions. They knew that, there would be expenditures to be met connection with the p oposed sularies of subordinate members of the Civil Service. As soon as they were embarked on the water supply scheme they would have to be prepared to make large annual appropriations, and then I that is, those that drink with discretion, come the expenditure on the new Law Courts off best. would have to be met if they were to redeem their promise to this Council that the Courts should be ready in 1909 " If any public; work of any magnitude was to be embacked on he thought it should cert cirly be a harbour for n junk shelter during typhoons. The roads in *Kowloon and the New Territory also came under review, and in continuation His Excellency said that in view of falling receipts they must not bind themselves to emback on works carrying heavy expenditure, as to meet that already embarked upon would require all the available revenue, and extra work would pos-

extra taxation. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The Attorney-General moved the first read ing of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the establishment of asylums for the cus tody and care of persons of unsound, mind, and

.The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to authorize the establishment of asylums and the detention therein of persons of unsound mind and others and to provide for the custody and care of persons detained in such asylums.

SUPPLY BILL.

On the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize, the appropriation of a supplementary sum of two hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and eight cents, to defray the charges of the year 1905, passed the second reading, and was referred to the Finance Committee. The Council adjourned till Thursday, the

r4th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

HONGKONG LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

INBANITY IN THE COLONY.

In view of the Bill providing for the establishment of lunatic asylums in the Colony, which was read a first time at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, the report of Dr. W. V. M. Koch, M.C., medical officer in charge of the Government lunatic asylums, for 1905, will be found interesting reading. This is what Dr. Koch wrote !-

The admissions numbered 160, 118 being males and 42 females. This number is very slightly below that of the previous year-166, and practically the number has been constant for the past three years.

The following are the admissions for the

7 YEATS :	•
1899	78
1900,	,
1900	90
1902	120
1903	155
1904	166
1905	,160

The total number of cases under treatment during the year amounted to 177, of whom 148 were discharged on recovery or repatricted. treatment on the last day of the year.

rate in figures, as we unfortunately are unable to keep the native patients under observation for any length of time. It is, however, as well as one can make out, somewhat low.

NATURE OF DISEASES. These were of the usual nature. The more acute distance, namely, those which usually give greater hopes of recovery, such as acute mania and acute melancholia are few in number. The cases of acute mania, with the exception of one, singularly enough, occurred among the Chinese, whose mentality is equilibrated on a very stable and stolid basis. This variety of mental disease is generally caused by, or at any rate, accompanies the rush and turmoil of existence when the senses have to be keen and the emotions are highly strung and the intellectuality is sharpened. Evidence of this is seen in the admission returns of the emental institutions in Western countries. With the well-known mental characteristics of the average Chinese, however, especially their strong will-power and self control, we do not expect these acute mental disorders. Rather. they drift, when the mind becomes affected and unhinged into chronic conditions of alienation, such as chronic mania and melancholia and dementia; such states as seem scarcely ever to readjust themselves or even to approach the

Fourteen cases were admitted suffering from delusional insanity-a condition, that is to say, where the patient retains strong active and fixed delusions, but, is free from manifestations of mania or melancholia. Sometimes, as in one case here, this may pass into a condition of acute delirious mania, but, on the other hand, and perhaps more usually, it terminates in a condition of dementia.

ernment have under consideration the question | Chinese, only one case occurring among them

Cases of alcoholic insanity bulk largely among the admissions; these I will refer to in

the next paragraph. On reference to Table II it will be seen that 34 males and 1 female were admitted suffering from alcoholism, that is, from the direct result of the abuse of alcohol-a percentage of 28 among the males on the number of mental cases admitted. Apart from these cases was able to trace clearly, in many of the cases of chronic mania, melancholia and delusional insanity among the women as well as among the men, the effect of alcohol as a causative factor. Altogether the misuse and abuse of alcohol may be considered the principal, and perhaps the leading, factor in the production of mental derangements, especially among the outlanders in this Colony. The type of disease produced varies from cases of delirium tremens, too severe to be fit for treatment in the wards of a general hospital, to typical cases of alcoholic insanity. It will be noticed that England, Scotland and China contribute each a fifth of the cases, and Ireland and India about a tenth. The reason for this excessive indulgence in alcohol which so often leads to such disastrous results in persons of unstable mental equilibrium is perhaps not very difficult to seek; for it is an undisputed fact that the abuse of alcohol is common in this Colony especially among the wage-earning classes and a certain section of sea-faring more cases of excessive alcoholic indulgence His Excellency the Governor said he pro- during my short period of service in this

> alcoholic indulgence and this in its turn surely leads to mental derangement. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that if the climate is, bad the means adopted to counteract its effects are worse and but augment its injurious effects, if any. Total abstainers and moderate drinkers,

> service in another Colony. The reason then

most generally assigned is that the climate

here is enervating and that in consequence

the system requires bracing up. This idea

combined with the well-known camaraderie

'among a set of men earning a precarious

bereft of home ties, must lead to excessive

DEATHS. These amounted to 7, of whom 6 were males and one female, giving a percentage on Cases treated among the males just under 4 per cent and among the women just over 2 per

The immediate cause of death was as follows Two males succumbed to exhaustion suber vening on chronic munic. The patient who suffered from melancholia attempted suicide before she was admitted into the Asylum by inflicting wounds on her neck with a pair of ciple of an open door in China, and we were scissors. These wounds apparently supersibly require, under such circumstances, some | ficial set up extensive and deep- seated cellulitis which proved tital. One male suffering from dementia died of acute pleuritis, and one suffering from idiocy contracted pulmonary tuberculosis prior to ad mission which carried him off. One patient suffering from acute alcoholism suddenly and without warning developed extravasation urine. He made no previous complaint nor were we led to suspect that such a condition might supervene. He succumbed in spite of the most active treatment. One male patient under observation with reference to his mental condition was suffering from pericarditis which

proved fatal." OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

It is a great pity that the patients, both Europeans and Chinese, display a strong disinclination to work or to keep themselves occupied in some way that 'would distract their' thoughts and take them out of themselves. Work and occupation as a means of treatment are well recognised in all English asylums and have been found effective in ameliorating the mental condition of such as are able to undertake the one or the other, Our resources in this respect are limited, but we find European patients are varticularly intractable. It is all we can do to induce the native patients to un'ertake a little gardening from time to time:

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.

Another very enjoyable entertainment was given on aturday night, in the Club rooms, by the members of the St. Patrick's Club, consisting of songs, recitations, and instrumental solos, with an excruciatingly funny farce, "Sunshine after Rain," which elicited roars of laughter from the very appreciative audience. The stage, or platform, had been tastefully de; corated and draped for the Secasion, and the programme, an excellently arranged one, was gone through without a single hitch from beginning to end, and as the night was fine and delightfully cool, a very full audience was attracled to the Club, and showed, by the numerous encores, their appreciation of the various items. Those who took past were: Messrs. A. Bacon, W. G. Jury, J. Hunt, R. G. Turner, Le Grove, T. Williams, W. L. Leckie, A. T. Walstow, J. B, Northam, Leach, Gill, A. King, C. Heworth and Miss Kathleen Coyle. Mr. Sheffield was the accompanist. The concert concluded with a laughable farce, entitled "Sunshine after Rain "the performers being Mr. H. E Moriatty and 7 died, leaving a total of 22 cases under (Ilm Driver), Mr. W. G. Jury (Mrs. Driver). Mr. R. G. Turner (Sarah, their daughter), and Owing to the system of repatriation inforce . Mr., Leckie (Tom, their son), all of whom It is extremely diminuit to calculate the recovery. sustained their parts most creditably.

THE NAVY LEAGUE. ANNUAL MERTING.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., presided over a small gathering of members assembled at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League at the City Hall last even-

The President said that as the report and statement of accounts of that branch of the Navy League had been circulated he would take them as read. He was sorry not to see larger attendance, which he trusted did no mean that the members and associates were not interested in the work but was due only to other attractions and to the heat.

TRAFALGAR CENTENARY. From the report they would see that that branch had either disbursed or promised considerable sums of money during the past year, more especially in connection with the Trafal gar Centenary. He thought the Hongkong Branch ought to do its little best in commemoration of that event, therefore as president he put himself in communication with the Naval Authorities to see what could be done here for officers and men of the Navy. It was at first suggested that a special recreation ground should be procured for the Navy at Kowloon and the Government of the Colony kindly met the League in the matter. Afterwards, when so many boats left the station they thought they had better communicate with the Naval Authorities again and use their influence with the Government to secure permanent quarters at Happy Valley on which the League would expend a jum of \$1,500. The Government on being approached on the Epilepsy does not seem common among the subject were in favour that a permanent building should be erected at Happy Valley, and in due course the said sum would be laid out for the erection thereof by this branch of Navy League. They had also expended a sumof \$100, the cost of a wreath which had been

placed in Nelson's Column. SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE. Amongst other items in the accounts a sum of \$787.30 was given for the purpose of purchasing a billiard table for the Seamen's Institute at Wanchai, and the Committee understood the gift had been much appreciated. As members would observe from the statement of accounts, by the time the sum of \$1,500 had been disbursed they would have a very small sum in hand, therefore he would like to remind those who wished to help in the future as they had done in the past that it was necessary they should secure further new members and asso-

MEMBERSHIP. The number of British adult residents it this Colony (exclusive of the Services) exceeded 1,200, and the report showed a membership of only 265, considerably less than one-fourth of the number of British residents. Members would agree with him that this was not a satisfactory state of affiirs; all British subjects here shou'd join this branch either as members, or associates, and none could say that they could not do so as the subscription was only \$5 a year for members and \$2 for associates. Some might ask what was the use of joining a branch of the Navy League out here. He would say that it was a very great encouragement, indeed, to the people at home to feel that they were supported in this far on post of the Em ire by local opinion. The British fleet was one and he vestured to say that the Navy League was one although its branches were scattered all over the world, and all did-their best to promote the objects of the League to secure the efficiency and sufficiency of the Navy (applause). And such was absolutely imperative if we were to secure our commerce livelihood, often out of work, always isolated in time of war.

CHINA'S AWAKENING. Another point which struck him in connection with the necessity of British residents of this Colony supporting the Navy League arose out of the fact, which was patent to all of them who closely observed the trend of events in the Far East, namely, that things were moving with wonderful rapidity in the Far East. China used to be spoken of as a very conservative country and her people as a very conservative people but those of them who had thoughtfully watched recent events must have been impressed by the fact that China and the Chinese were beginning to move, and the British nation ought to be prepared to take their part in the events which might follow. Whatever we had gained had been gained for the benefit not only of ourselves, but for all other nations.

OUR DOCTRINE. Our doctrine throughout had been the prin anxious that it should be adopted and main tained in future. To do this we must have ar efficient Navy in the Far East, President consevelt put this matter very incisively in ar address he delivered at Chicago, when he said -"We wish for a powerful and efficient navy not for purposes of war, but as the surest guarantee of peace." The speaker stated that this branch of the League disputed the wisdom of the Admiralty's policy in withdrawing so many gunboats from Chinese waters. They though it was desirable that the British flag should be visible on the inland waters of China in order that British prestige should be maintained As we were aware the Admiralty policy had been reversed considerably, two gunboats having been put into commission, and he was glad to say that the British flag was again flying on the inland waters of China (applause).

AN APPHAL TO BRITISHERS! In conclusion, he urged British residents the Colony to join the I eague, and pointed out that since the last meeting the number members had diminished from 285 to 265 and associates from 35 to 17. He was sure they would agree that that was not a satisfactory state of affairs, and he appealed to British residents to strengthen that branch of the League which, he could assure them, was very much appreciated at home. With those few observations he moved the adoption of the report and balance sheet.

Mr. Cochrane seconded, and the motion was

COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Capt. W. E. Clarke, seconded by Mr. A. Carter, the committee was re-elected with the substitution of Messrs. Murray Stewart, G. H. Medhurst, and A. Forbes (secretary), for Messis, Gershom Stewart, E. W. Mitchell and N. J. Stabb. This was all the husiness.

THE "MARINDUQUE."

In response to inquiries made Saturday and Sunday, the Cablenews of 29th ult, reports that the collector of customs has been informed that Serapio Policarpo, the owner of the steamer Marinduque which is adrift, in the China sea, has made arrangements with Warner Barnes and Company, and the commanding officer of the Zafiro, to have his steamer nicked up by the Zaffro and towed to Hongkong on the trip which the Hongkong ship begins to-day. If the Zafiro cannot get the steamer in tow, the Yuensang will attempt it when she returns to Hongkong. In case either of the Hongkong boats fail to pick the steamer up, Policarpio will appeal to the Government and request that a naval vessel be sent to tow the ship into port. If it is found impossible to tow her, the naval authorities will be requested to destroy her.

TROUBLE ON BOARD A STBAMBR.

SHIP'S CREW SUMMONED.

C. A. D. Melbourne, Captain A. D. Grant, of the steamer Earl of Carrick, summoned seven Europeans, members of his crew, with disobeying his lawful commands on the high sens on May 20th last. Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master, appeared on behalf of the Captain of the steamer. The defendants pleaded not guilty. Inspector Langley, watching the case for the police, said that it was only right that he should draw the attention of the Court to the seriousness of the case. The defendants alleged that they were refused by the master "of the vessel to communicate with the Harbour Master.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Ma

They blso said that between the master and the chief engineer the death was caused of one of the seamen on this voyage. Mr. Master said that as the defendants required to call witnesses he was sure the captain would produce the men for them. One of the defendants alleged that the captain brought him ashore yesterday, and knowing it was a holiday, he gave him fifty cents and

street that night, as he could not go aboard. The case was adjourned until to-morrow morning, so as to enable witnesses to be produced for the defendants.

The case was continued at the Police Court this forencon, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, in which Captain Grant of the s.s. Earl of Carrick summoned seven members of his crew for refusing to obey his lawful commands on the high seas on May 29.

The defendants entered a plea of "not guilty." Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Mesars. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the prosecution, the defendants being unrepresented. Inspector Langley watched the case for the Police.

Mr. Master said that the vessel left Newcastle on May 9th for Hongkong, with coal. When off. Luzon, on May 29th, the first officer went forward and found three men seat ed on the forehatch of the ship and they refused to go on deck, consequently they missed a watch. The others also refused to work. This refusal on the part of the defendants caused great inconvenience on board.

Captain A. D. Grant, of the s.s. Earl of Carrick, said that the vessel left Newcastle on May 9th last, laden with coal. On May 29th, at 8 a.m., the first three defendants refused duty that morning, giving as an excuse that they had no sleep during the night. They complained that the forecastie was too hot to sleep in and was also infested with bugs. T. Owen, the first defendant, who appeared to be the ringleader, asked why witness should have the men work when they had not proper rations, and as he had not slept for 28 hours he would not resume duty until he had rest. He stated that since he had joined the ship he was treated like a pig. Owing to the refusal of duty by the defendants, and having no one on deck, witness was compelled to put the third officer at the wheel until the boatswain had had breakfast, when he relieved the third officer, and the carpenter subsequent ly relieved him. Later on the same day the fourth and fifth defendants, who were on deck the whole day and off during the night, went to work and knocked off for breakfast, after which they refused to turn to, saying that they had had no rest, and did not feel fit for work An hour later the sixth defendant, a fireman, a d the seventh defendant refused to do any more work, leaving the stokehold for the forecastle. In the stokehold, the engineers had to go on double watches, and then had to assist

the steward, who also gave a hand in the stokehold. Cross-examined: Witness personally told the first five men to return to work, but they refused. Any refusal like this upsets the working of a ship. Witness thought that the reason the men complained of no sleep was because the awnings of the ship were removed and they had to sleep without them.""Witness did not go to the fo'csle for the past few days,

but the other officers did. By Defendant: Defendants asked witness to go and inspect the fo'csle, but witness did not go. A complaint was also made to witness that the brend was sour. Defendant also asked witness to go and inspect the fo'cale as the place. was leaking and infested with bugs. Witness denied that the first defendant showed him any wet bedding. Witness could not count the number of men that ran away from his ship Witness denied ordering the men to clear of the ship, saying he wanted Chinamen as the were cheaper.

The sixth defendant: Why, if we are we treated on board, did men prefer to run away leaving their clothing and money behind, or go to gaol, sooner than be, ill-treated on board ship? Why did two men jump overboard, both on the outward and homeward trip recently ?—No answer from the captain.

John Watson, chief officer, s.s. Earl o Carrick, gave corroborative evidence support ing the evidence of the captain. Other evidence was called, and the case

adjourned for tiffin. John Macfarlane, second engineer, s.s. Earl of Carrick, was severely cross-examined by the sixth and seventh defendants. The case for the prosecution being over, the first defendant said he came off duty on the 29th, at 4 a.m., and afterwards he left for his bunk n getting into his bunk he could not sleep owing to vermin and the damp condition of his bedding, because of the absence of an awning to the ship. He then got out his rain proo coat to keep himself dry. The only place they could rest was either on deck-when it was no rough - or in the coal bunk. They complained to the captain who said he would look at it but he has not been there yet. Even last nigh witness had to sleep in the rain on deck, as the tarpaulin was like a sieve. Defendant con-

A witness for the defence said that witness did make a complaint about the filthy state of the fo'csle. The captain never visited that part of the ship, except on one occasion, when they washed the fo'csle with caustic, which livened up the vermin a bit.-1.

cluded that he had been 24 years at sea, ten

years of which he was in the Royal Naval

Reserve. During that time he never got into

Case proceeding.

7th inst. Further hearing of the case in which Capt. Grant, of the s.s. Earl of Carrick, summoned seven members of his crew for disobeying his lawful command whi st on the high sens, on. May 20th last, was resumed at the Police Court. before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at noon, to-day. Mr. R. F. C. Master again appeared for the prosecution.

Witnesses for the defence having been called, the fourth defendant said that the fo'csie was in no condition for any person to live in. He had no sleep before that and consequently he could not do any work on the 20th.

The fifth defendant said that neither inside or outside the fo'cale was a place for human beings to live in, while the bugs chased one all over the ship, and very nearly ate, one alive! He could not sleep owing to the pest and so could not work on the 20th. The food also was not fit

for man. Only yesterday they had fresh meat. before that "deep-sea hash" was served all the

The sixth defendant said that on the nights

of the 28th and 29th May he went to work

at 10.30 p.m. to "get up" ashes. He left the stokehold at 4 mm, tried to sleep but could not. Owens, Ross and himself made a bed of planks and stools under the break of the foc'sle. No one forward was asleep for many nights. They tried hard, but gave it up as bad job. One morning, five men complained to the captain about the condition of things and of the conduct of the mate in laughing at them while in misery. The captain said he could do nothing for them, but remarked that the mate should not have laughed at the men. There was no ringleader at all in this refusal to work. On that morning defendant was sick and was under treatment by the captain. Defendant was therefore not in a fit condition to work in a stokehold. The day after the ship had arrived here he asked the captain permission to go on board a man-of-war to complain to the authorities that a sailor was driven over the side. The captain would not listen to him. The next day the whole gang again interviewed the captain and asked. for money and liberty. They got neither. When the captain knew that the defendants were going to take steps to inquire into the death of the seaman, who jumped overboard, the captain had them summoned so as to pre, turned away. Defendant had to sleep in the judice them. On Whit Monday the captainknowing all the time that it was a holiday, sent defendant ashore to see the harbour authorities. The department was closed. As regards the question of the death of a seaman he thought it a clear case of manslaughter and hoped that proper inquiries will be instituted. This case arose from spite.

The seventh man said that since he joined the ship he had only slept three times in the fo'csle. In consequence of this and the poor | not get any information in the store, he took a quality of the food the defendant became run down and therefore could do no work. He complained to the captain who ordered him

Mr. Master said that he thought his Worship was bound to convict from the evidence taken for the prosecution and asked for a full penalty. His Worship said he found the defendants guilty; it was a serious affair, and discipline was to be upheld. He would, however, take a lenient view of the case, and sentenced the mer to one day's imprisonment each without labour, and to forfeit two days' pay.

. THE CAPTAIN SUMMONED.

Capt, Grant, of the s.s. Earl of Carrick, was then summoned by the police for wilfully refusing-after a request was duly made-to allow seaman F. W. Yearsley to go ashore, or to send him in proper custody, so that he migh make his complaint to a Justice of the Peace. Inspector Langley prosecuted for the police and Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the delendant.

The captain pleaded "not guilty." Yearsley-Can you tell me, sir, if, when we get back to Newcastle, we can appeal agains your decision? His Worship-You had better consult

F. W. Yearsley said that he asked his Worship to hear his case before concluding with that of the captain. As he was already convicted he did not think Hongkong now the proper place to proceed with the case. H would see to the whole affair when he got back to Newcastle. He even refused to give evidence in the present case, notwithstanding that the police were the complainants, for, the captain were discharged he would have no chance of summoning him at Newcastle.

Other evidence was called. The defendant was discharged.

BANKRUPTCY.

PETITIONS FOR RECUIVING ORDERS

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this marning, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, the following applications were heard:...

RE THE HO WO CHUN. This was an application by Mr. H. K. Holmes on behalf of the Hung Heung Shin Ki firm, the petitioning creditor, for a receiving order against the bankrupt. His Honour said he would-like to hear the creditor on the matter. and he had better adjourn the petition unti next Thursday.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, applied on behalf of the debtor for a re-

ceiving order. Mr. Grist said there were \$1,500, or \$2,000 in cash, and book debts amounting to \$10,000, and other debts of \$18,000 due to the bankrup! as assets.

His Conour: Take the usual order. Mr. Grist mentioned that the bankrup was now under arrest on a judgment, and he would ask for his release on security bond of \$2,000, and the payment to the Official Receiver of whatever cash he had in hand. His Honour: You've no objection, Ma Wakeman?

· Mr. Wakeman: No, my Lord. '-His Honour: Very well, take the order.

RE KING SUI FIRM.

Mr. R. A. Harding applied on behalf of Char Chi Fat, the creditor, for a receiving order againt the bankrupt. An interim order had been made and the bankrupt had assets of at

least \$2,000. Mr. Deacon opposed the application, alleg ing that the bankrupt was not a partner in the King Sul firm.

His Honour: Then the matter had bette tand over. Mr. R. A. Harding: Then I would ask fo the usual receiving order against the firm. His Honour: Oh yes, against the firm yo

RE WONG TSUNG CHEUNG.

can have your order.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared on behal of the debtor, and applied (1) for a receiving order against the bankrupt, and (2) for notice to issue of his intention to dispute liability on creditor's petition. Granted.

RE THE KWONG BHING CHEONG HING KEE PIRM. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and

Grist, applied that the receiving order in this case be rescinded. The Official Receiver had no objection, but his Honour said he would like to hear the gapore, for Pulau Laut is in some ways cappetitioner on the subject.

here at present.

His Honour said the consent of the creditors ought to be had; that is creditors Nos. 16, the privilege of supplying German warships with 23 and 28. If an affidavit was filed identifying | their coal. The terms upon which the island those three as signatories to the consent he

would give the order. Receiver had no objection to the order being

The order was made accordingly, The Court adjourned.

THE MUTUAL STORES.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF STORE'S ORDERS.

Chui Fei, a coolie, was this morning, at the Police Court, charged with (1) stealing an order book from the Mutual Stores on the and instant, and (2) forge a certain order purporting to be from the Mutual Stores to the Hongkong Ice Company for the delivery of \$210 of fresh butter. Chaung Lok, a cook, was also charged with uttering the forged order, and with being concerned in forging the note for the delivery of the butter.

The defendants pleaded "not guilty." Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne accordingly granted the remand.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro prosecuted. Mo Man, the manager of the Mutual Stores, said he did not know the first defendant, but he was arguninted with the second, as he was formerly an employee in his firm. On 1st June defendant called at the store and asked witness to obtain employment for his friend. This conversation took place in his private office. During the conversation witness was called away, and defendant was left in the office alone. When witness returned to his office defendant was gone. Witness did not always keep his order book for butter under lock and key. The firm's butter was kept in the Ice House, at Causeway Bay." The day after this, second defendant called at the store again and purchased a pound of sugar, then he went inside for a cup of tea. On the way he passed witness's dosk. When witness signed an order he also chopped the counterfoil to show that the entry had been transferred. On this occasion when he saw on the counterfoil an order for six cases of butter he made inquiries of his tokis. As he could ricksha for Causeway Bay Ice House. There witness saw the clerk and examined the order form, and learnt that the butter had been delivered. The order was a forgery. Witness immediately got into a car to return to town, but at No. 2 Police Station he saw a ricksha and a cart containing some boxes of butter outside the Station and the defendants were given in custody.

The case is proceeding.

"Ho Man, manager of the Mutual Stores, said that the cost price of the butter was \$180; his selling price was \$210; but witness was willing to alter the cost of the butter from Szto to \$50 so as to bring the case within the jurisdiction of a Magistrate for the case to be dealt with summarily. Mr. Castro submitted that under the evidence adduced he would ask for a conviction, the full penalty required, as they were constantly losing butter, andthis would act as a deterrent to others. He knew there was no evidence to substantiate the charge of forgery, but he would ask that they be convicted for stealing the order book, and uttering a forged orden. His Worship sentenced the defendants to three months hard labour and six hours' stocks each.

WHO WAS THE TENANT?

DISPUTED HOUSE-RENT,

In Summary Jurisdiction, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the Sit Leung Kit firm of No. 9, Reclamation Street, Yaumati, house owner, sued Siew Choak Sam, of No. 95 Hollywood Road, first floor, contractor, for recovery of the sum of \$85, being the amount of house-rent due by the defendant to plaintiff for No. 108, Kramer Street, Tai-kok-tsui, from December, 1904, to May, 1906, or eighteen

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, appeared for the defendant.

Sit Leung Kit stated that he let the house to defendant in November, 1904, and defendant paid him one month's rent, but had never paid any more. He regularly sent his rent bills, but was always put off, and the amount was still -due and owing.... Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner witness

said he knew defendant; he was the man who took the house and paid him one month's rent. Mr. Gardiner: If the rent was outstanding so long why did you not act before? Don't you know the remedy you have in distraining! Witness: No, I've never done it and don't know anything about it. I thought he would pay, but when he did not do so for so long I brought this action.

Defendant said he never took the house and never occupied it. He did pay one month's rent, but that was for a friend who had no money. That friend was one Chan On, but he did not know where he was now. His Honour did not believe the defendant's

story, and gave judgment for plaintiff with costs.

PULAU LAUT.

GERMANY'S NEW COALING "STATION."

For some considerable time past rumours have reached and have left Singapore that the Germans had the intention of establishing near the port a coaling station for ships flying their flag, remarks the Eastern Daily Mail of Singar pore. One of these local announcements went so far as to state that the Worddeutscher Lloyd Company had acquired the means of erecting its own wharves in the island of Singapore itself. Inquiry soon elicited a denial of this story is The most recent statement, however, was to the effect that Germany had secured Pulau Laut, South-Rast Borneo, and again has been fallowed by various official denials, based doubtless upon those official announcements: Despite all this, however, we have every reason to believe that Germany has indeed secured a lease of the Territory of Pulau Laut from the Dutch Government, and that she intends to utilize that Station for her ships of war in these waters-and further that steps have already been taken to secure a considerable supply of coal being placed on the island, The acquisition of Pulau Laut as a German naval station will be an accomplished fact before many moons have passed. Such is the information we have received from a very reliable source, and we believe it to be true. A glance at the map will show that Germany has made a good bargain. Pulau Laut is situated at the southern end of the Macassar Straits, with the Billiton Passage on the other side. The island is easily accessible from the China Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, and it is of considerable area and well adapted to the purpose for which it is in future to be utilized. This is an important accomplishment in relation to the port of Sinable of conversion to a good many of the uses Mr. Grist said that the patitioner was not for which Germany now has to raly upon this port and, of course, when Pulau Laut becomes a naval station in fact, we shall no longer have has been leased are not known. But we believe we shall be found to be right when we Mr. Grist said there were some fees still say that the main features of that lease have payable, but he understood that the Official slready been agreed upon, in other words that Germany has at length secured the paval station in these waters after which she has hungered for a very considerable length of able at Tis. 224.

SHANGHAI IN 1905.

A RECORD YEAR.

We have to acknowledge from the Commission of Customs the receipt of vol. III. of the Trade Reports for 1905. Dealing with the trade of Shanghai for the past year, Commissioner H. E. Hobson writes :-

From many standpoints 1905 may be regarded as a "record" year and as far shead of any precoding. The gross value of the trade was H.K. Tis. 443,054,262, and the net value H.K. Tis. 176,979,193, showing increases of 39 and 314 million tacks respectively over the 1904 totals; and this result is the more satisfactory as serious forces militated against a prosperous season, viz, the war which, during the greater part of the year, taked in the North, the boycott against goods of American provenance, and the disastrous flood of the 1st September. It was only on the 31st August that news arrived of negotiations having taken a favourable turn and that the Treaty of Feace was on the point of being signed. Unfortunately, one of the clauses inserted in the Protocol-"maritime captures shall not be suspended pending the coming into force of the I renty of Peace" (that is, for a further period of to days)-did not allow shipments of cargo to take place, until fate in the season and when winter was nearly at hand. As soon as the Treaty was ratified and the coast clear, shiploads of provisions and foodstuffs of all kinds were sent from here, and it is said that very handsome profits were realised by local shippers; but owing to the lateness of the season and the troubled state of Vladivoe stock the normal conditions of that particular trade had not been properly resumed when the year closed. The so-called "boycott" against good of American provenance, as a retaliation against the Immigration Prohibition Treaty of 1894, threatened at one time to assume large proportions and would have created a dangerous precedent for the future. This agitation, however, as far as Shanghai was concerned, was not of long duration, and keen traders as the Chinese are, they soon found out that it was wiser to abandon a suicidal policy, and to adopt measures of a more conciliatory character, if they wanted to obtain from the American Government any modifications of the existing immigration rules. The inundation caused by a strong north-easterly gale coinciding with the highest flood tide of the year played great havoc in Shanghai and its neighbourhood, and entailed heavy losses to Foreigners and Chinese alike in the destruction of property, as will be seen in a subsequent paragraph. The prohibition in force for several consecutive years against the export of Rice from the province of Kiangsu was temporarily suspended in November. The crop was an excellent one, prices were reasonable, and the Natives were satisfied. On the 18th November the first section of the Shanghai-Nauking Railway, extending from Shan hai to Naziang (福德), was formally epened to traffic. A census of the population, Foreign and Chinese,

of 67 and 23 per cent, since the lat census, - takon five years ago

The total collection was 14th The 12,085,185 -can increase of 12 million tiels over the total in the preceding year and of (1) millio s over that for 1002, the best year on accord. Nearly the whole of this gain is accounted for under "Imports."

living, in both bettlements, was taken on the

14th October, showing respective increases

Imports.—The gross value of arrivals aggregated 250% million tales, against 196.9 millions in 1901—an increase of 31 per cent.; and the net value of Foreign Imports amounted to 92 million tacls as against 45 millions an increase of more than 100 per cent, over the figures of the previous year. From the mere comparison of these tota's, one would be inclined to jump to the conclusion that the power of absorption of the Shanghai market has vastly increased, and that this large advance in the values of the net Imports represents a corresponding increase in the local consumption. This, however, is far from being the case, and the increase is accounted for by large stocks, especially in Cotton Goods, which had to be carried over when the year closed. The Piece Goods trade of Shanghai during the period under review has been subject to a re ies of ups and downs. The capacity of traders has been severely tried in coping with the various difficulties that have presented themselves, and the success with which these obstacles have been surmounted affords strong evidence of fertility of resource. With remarkable prescience, which was justified in the event, some of the leading devices conceived the idea comparatively early in 1904 that the time had come to order supplies of Cotton Goods in the Manchester market for ation of quality. In spile of these drawbacks the following season. Their example was the crop was probably as large as that of 1904 tardily followed, as it was not at first known--The-decreased export is due to high exchange, with any degree of certainty what the Ameri- more cautious buying on the part of exporters. can Cotton crop would amount to; when its and efforts on the part of producers to maintain shortness became more apparent others follow- | prices, the stocks remaining on hand at the ed suit, and the Foreign importing firms who | end of the year being much larger than at the had special chops on cloths that had been beginning. The abnormal prices of 1904 have established for years found it necessary to not been maintained, the general trend having cover their estimate of requirements much | been to lower and steadier values. Other imfurther shead than they had ever done before. | portant decreases are also shown under Hides Manchester thought that the demand for China (34 per cent.), White Raw Silk (30 per cent.), was out of all reason, and India kept quietly | Wild Raw Silk (30 per cent.), and Black Tea out of the market and awaited her opportunity (50 per cent.). Among the goods that show of obtaining supplies at lower rates. The marked improvements will be found Fresh and consequence of this buying for China was that | Preserved Eggs (75 per cent.), Sesamum Seed goods commenced arriving here freely early in (270 per cent.), and Waste Silk (37 per cent.) 1005 and stocks began to accumulate-Ameri- Japan alone took to million taels worth of can makes also participating, although operational goods less than in the previous year. The tions in New York did, not begin until some what later than they did in Manchester, Manufacturers in the States pursued a much more conservative policy, and as Cotton by Native consumption tends to acceptuate the this time had declined so much, owing to the | deficiency caused by indifferent crops. In the bumper crop of 1904, the heroic suggestion export of Raw Silk to Foreign countries was made and in one or two instances really acted on of burning the raw staple in order to | Re-reeled fell from 12,964 to 8,856 piculs. however raved the situation, and prices an advance of over 50 per cent. in the 12 be noted is the enormous development in the slightly from those of the previous year. A adjust this excess before many months are over. For the first six months of the year, aided somewhat in the latter part of that time by the constition of hustilities between Russia and Japan, no fault could be found with the trade, clearances being well over the average for the save period; but, nevertheless; stocks were accumulating. This was not considered serious until the boycott on American goods difficulties. The hoycolt movement lasted unto English makes almost as much as American! the promiscuous coinage of copper ro-cash | the value of which is much greater than the of fifty cents gold per share. Raubs are

supply the market for weeks. Good White Shirtings, White Irishes, and Dyed and Printed goods suffered the most; and though the Native dealers, who were in the majority of cases the indentors of the parcels, should have suffered the whole loss, they were helped out of it to a considerable extent by the Foreign importers. It is feared that a fairly large quantity is being carried over, and the loss is bound to be very heavy. Fluctuations in exchange, stringency in the money market, and local disturbances marked the rest of the year, There was but little of the usual autumn demand for forward indents. Manufacturers are fully, engaged with previous orders for months ahead—in fact, extending well into the summer months of 1906. The operators in heavy Amercian goods specially and most of the Plain Manchester fabrics have doubtedly done a satisfactory year's trading, on the whole, as would those who were interested in White Irishes, and Printed and Dyed goods had they not sustained such severe losses owing to the flood. Some of those, however, who were more prominent in starting the early buying rather over-reached Woollen trade is scarcely holding its own, the

diction. The consumption of Cotton Yara has also been smaller, judging by re-exports; but the trade has been satisfactory to those engaged in it, especially as regards Japaneso spinnings. In Metals the most remarkable ed in 1904, the net import during the year un-Discs. valued at H.K. Tls. 3,000,000, which | Silk, Wild Silk, and Black Tea. found their way to the various provincial Mints, whence they were issued in the shape of to-cash pieces. In Old Metals it was thought at one time that there would be a brisk business on the cessation of hostilities, but this was not borne out by results; the dealers, however, helped by the advance in exchange, and later on by the steadiness of rates, seem to be quite satisfied with their profits. The business done in Kerosene Oil falls very far below that of the year 1904, which was the largest on record, the deliveries showing a shortage of 2,312,623 cases." In American Oil a very large business was done in the early part of the year, but in the latter part transactions were limited, and the stocks remaining are unusually heavy. As regards prices, importers did fairly well, but an absence of demand in the country entailed heavy losses for the dealers during the latter months of the year. Refined Sugars, owing to the moderate crop of Cane Sugar and the partial failure of the beet crop, were quoted at fairly high figures when the year began, and continued to be in good demand until about the end of September, when favourable reports of the new crops caused prices to fall suddenly depressed and prices gradually declined. a certain extent prices were also affected by

the fact that large quantities of Japanese Sugar were put on the Shanghai and northern markets. On the whole, the year was an unprofitable one for the Chinese Sugar merchants, the majority of whom have lost heavily on forward purchases. There was a fairly good business done in Cardiff Coal; but prices gradually fell from Tis. 15 to Tis. 12 per ton, and are hardly likely to advance, dealers being afraid that the large stock still in the hands of the Russian Government may at any time come into the market. The reverse occurred as regards Japan Coal, in which important transactions took place. The higher cost of labour in Japan and the much greater amount of Coal used by the lapanese mercantile marine, caused a rise in the price of Tls. 1 to Tls. 4 per ton.

(b.) Exports and (c) Re-exports.—A decrease of 21 millions tacls, or 17 per cent., in the value of this trade, compared with that of 1904, is disclosed by the Returns. To this large decline Raw Cotton contributes the largest share. The export of Cotton shows a large falling off from the high figures of the preceding year-about 485,0:0 piculs, of which 279,000 piculs are reexports and 200,000 piculs exports. The area planted locally was reported as very large, and the crop promised extremely well until the floods in September, which did considerable damage in some districts and in many others stopped the steady development of the plants, with a consequent lessening of production, and deteriorbusiness done in Silk was very limited. For the fourth year in succession the White Silk crop was only a small one, and the increased

there was a decrease of 5,002 piculs, and curtail the supply. The consumptive demand, The shipments to France alone show short. can be negotiated at \$38. ages of 3,704 bales in White Raw and 2,832 have steadily rised until 6 1/10d, was reached bales in Re-recled. On the other hand, offer at \$360 but without finding buyers. in Liverpool at the close of the year- the departures of Re-reeled for America con- Unions are still inquired for at quotation, while The most prominent feature to Steam Filatures the export figures differ but unaftered. importation of American domestic Cotton partial failure of the cocoon crop in Chehkiang under this heading. China Fires are quoted per cent, over the total in the previous year | prices to a level which the losses incurred in and 100 per cent, over the average of the pre- 1904 hardly justified. Subsequently, with an ceding nine years. The heavy stocks carried | advance in the Silk market during July; August, | over plainly show that su, ply has autstripped and feptember, prospects brightened up; but } demand for the time being, although the high the rise in sterling exchange which characterisprices now ruling in the States are likely to ed the latter part of the year soon paralysed all transactions in Silk, and it may be said that for nine-tenths of the Shanghai Silk filatures the year has been an upprofitable one. In Straw Braid the receipts at Shanghai of transhipment cargo and that intended for the local market show an increase of 4,264 bales over the total of the previous year—not an unsatisfactory result, considering that the reduction on homeward freights from Tsingtau enabled steamers started, on the 20th July, and then for the rest | to take cargo from the port direct to Europe at of the year the Piece Goods trade was in lower rates than those demanded from Shanghai to the same destination. There was a falling til the beginning of September, and extended off in all descriptions of Mottled plaits, Tuscans, Pearls, and Fancies, and a decided increase in the market being still further depressed by an Plain White, Plain Splits, and Cords. The intensely hot summer and the demoralisation | American market took the most expensive Fine | a nominal one. Orientals are unchanged. The of the Native markets in the country owing to | Splits, Plain White, and Fine Mottled Braids, | company has just declared an interim dividend

greatest disaster of all, the flood, which affected I and the Continental ports. Taking the violent millions of tacls worth of goods in Shanghai, | fluctuations of exchange during the year into and thus furnished enough damaged stock to consideration, prices have been remarkably steady, and may be said to have advanced largely when reduced to a sterling basis. A comparison of the Special tables giving the Tea exported during the years 1904 and 1905 shows considerable decreases in the export of Black Tea to Great Britain and the United States. The Hankow market opened late in the season; the protracted wet weather had retarded the preparation of the leaf, and Foreign buyers were not anxious to operate until better acquainted with the damage done. In Green Teas, business on the whole has been satisfactory, especially to those interested to the Engligh market, and this despite the larger quantity shipped there during the year. The lower grades were mostly favoured, and in good demand at very full rates, much against the generally expressed orinion. All experts seem to agree as to the inferiority this season of both the Black and Green 'Tea leaf, but nevertheless both staples appreciated in the consuming markets to an extent little anticipated by

(b.) Original Shipments Coastwise.—This trade represents a value of 332 million tacls themselves in their exchange operations, that an increase of 42 million tacks over the figures important factor taking exactly the opposite for 1904. Shipments to Newchwang alone adcourse at the conclusion of the war to what | vanced from Hk. Tls. 5,924,000 to Hk. Tls. was almost universally expected, and this 10,677,000. Local industries seem to have done accounts in great measure for the comparatively | well, and important increases are recorded in poor results that Manchester Grey goods have the export to coast ports of Native-made Cigain these cases brought to their indentors. The retters and milled Flour and Paper. There is a falling off in the departures of Shanghai-made off-take of all kinds showing a considerable re- | Sheetings and Drills, but from a money making point of view 1905 is said to have been the most satisfactory year since the Cotton mills employing Foreign machinery started.

(b.) Reshipments Coastwise.—No remarks. (c.) Constwise Arrivals.—As compared with scature is the large advance under Copper | the total in the preceding year, the decrease in Slabs and Ingots, which was already pronounce the value of this trade amounts to 15% million tacls, more than half of which is accounted for der review amounting to more than 250,000 under Raw Cotton. The port chiefly concernpiculs, or four times the 1904 total. For the ed in this result is Hankow, and among the first time the statistical tables record an im- other goods mostly affected are Cow and portation of nearly 70,000 piculs of Copper Buffalo Hides, Sesamum Seed, White Raw

> INLAND TRANSIT. (a.) Inwards.—The value of the trade was Hk. Tls. 1,548,978, or Hk. Tls. 323,000 less than in 1904.

(b.) Outwards,—No changes worthy of com-

Entries and clearances, represent 10,269 vessels and 14,344,162 tons—an increase of 85 vessels and 2,162,364 tons on the figures of the preceding year. On the Shaughai-Soochow-Hangchow, lines the number of steam-launches, passenger-boats, and trading junks is yearly increasing, and the tonnage employed in that traffic amounted to over 1,100,000 tons. There is also a fair improvement in the trade carried on under Inland Steam Navigation Rules. The year was not a good one for freights, and certainly unprofitable for many of the outside boats, with the exception of those which had big charters with the Russian Government. The great expectations in the freight market of a boom on the cession of hostilities were not released, and though the rates for Viadivostock were in cortain instances very high, a large and rapidly; from this time on the trade was | part of the profit was eaten up by the delay in To | loading and discharging.

> PASSENGER TRAFFIC Is yearly increasing. TREASURE.

The recorded movements of Gold and Silver Bullion between Shanghai and Foreign countries show a net import of Gold worth Hk Tls. 7,164,000, and a net import of Silver to the value of Hk. Tls, 8,968,000. As was the case in 1904, there were important arrivals from Japan (of Gold Coins, valued at rol million tacls, and no indication is given in the statistical table as regards their further destination; we have, however, good reasons to suppose that the bulk were melted down here into Gold Bars and eventually forwarded to Europe, chiefly through the medium of Union post offices. During 1905 silver reached its highest level since 896, and the price almost touched There was a large demand for the East 32d. and an increase in the shipments to China. Exchange, which at the beginning of the year was nominally 2s. 9d, for the Shanghai lack touched its lowest, 2s. 6d., in March and April, and then steadily rose to 2s. told, at the close. has been registered according to the law.

(a.) Foreign,-Malwa shows a decline of nearly 5,000 piculs, the high rates which obtained during the first part of the year having evidently tended to reduce the consumption. The highest prices, Tls. 840 to Tls. 1,060, according to age and quality, were quoted during June and July; prices then commenced to recede, until by the end of the year they stood at Tis. 740 to Tis. 890, or at lower figures than when the year began. In Bengal the heavy stocks carried over from the previous season, and a very successful crop of China Opium, kept prices down and depressed the markets. The arrivals exceeded by some 1,200 piculs those of 1004.

(b.) Native. - A full crop, as in the preceding year. The arrivals of Szechuan and Yunnan Opium show increases of 3,025 piculs and 715 piculs respectively.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs, E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 5th inst.:--Since we last wrote there has been no improvement in the local share market and but few transactions have been put through.

Banks,-Sales have been effected of Hongkong & Shanghai Banks at \$800, the market closing firm with buyers at \$810. Nationals i notice. Marine Insurances.—Cantons continue of

tinued steady throughout the season. In both North Chinas and Yangtszes remain Fire Insurances.—There are no changes

cloths, the increase being rather more than 200 and heavy speculative purchases brought the at. \$85 but can probably be placed at \$84. Diague cases on Friday. There were only four Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$305. Shipping,-China and Manilas are in fair demand at \$21. Douglases continue firm at \$40. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are in request at \$242. Indos have further depreciated and close weak with sellen at \$75. We are informed that the balance at profit and loss a/c, after making dus allowance for depreciation, and the transfer of £39,807. is, od to the underwriting account, is £27,247 out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10/- per share and carry forward £2,452 Star Ferries are the same, viz. \$30 and \$21 for

old shd new shares respectively. Refineries,-China Sugars are still on the market at \$255 but without business. Lucons are nominally quoted at \$25. Perak Sugars are stronger and are now wanted at Tis. 102).

Mining.—There is but little to report. Chinese Engineerings are slightly easier and have been fixed at Tis. 10, butthe quotation is places. Then on the est September came the lordinary coarse cargo shipped to Great Britain | stronger with buyers at \$4.

closing with sellers at this rate. Kowloon Colony during the last twenty-four hours. Wharfs are unaltered with no business to report at frid Shangh i Docks have been placed at Tis. 115, but towards the close sellers predominate. Hongkew Wha is are procur-

Lands, Hotels and Buildings .- Hongkong Lands have declined to \$118 without sales. Shanghai Lands are a shade firmer and have been sold at Tis, 16h. Hongkong Hotels 'are quiet ar \$130. Humphreys' Estates are to be bad at \$114.

Cotton Mills -- Ewos have reacted to Tis. 70 at which rate shares have changed hands There are buyers of Hongkong Cottons at \$14, and sales are reported of Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 71. Internationals and Soey Chees are both offeringent quotations.

Miscellaneous,-Green Island Cements are slightly weaker and have sellers at \$281. China Providents are obtainable at \$9, and Dairy in Hongkong during the past three days. One Farms are quoted at \$16. Hongkong Elect ics of the patients, was a European who was taken have been disposed of in small lots at \$152, and from a house in Des Vœux Road Central. Al China Lights and Powers fetched \$10. South | the rest were Chinese. China Morning Posts are quiet at \$28. Langkats are steady and continue in demand at Tis. 230. Watsons have buyers at \$132, and Wm. Powells can be had at \$101.

FREIGHT.

Messys, Lamke and Rogge write as under on the 2nd inst :- Freights are in much about the same unsatisfactory position as reported fortnight ago. There is very little business in any direction, and were it not that demand from Saigon to this had revived and helped a fair number of boats to char ers for prompt and nothing more. Tonnage remains supplied. October, inclusive. and whilst there is some little demand yet. charterers continue in their attempts to get in at lower rates,

reported is of a smill carrier, prompt, at 28 ber of the Legislative Council of Hongkong cents per vicul: Saigon to Japan as well as Saigon to Java there have been no inquiries. As for Bangkok, having regard to remarks it last circular, with the advent of the competition and the probable war in rates between the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Nippon Yusan 'Kaisha there is no opening for out ide tonnage | whilst processions of cars, loaded with iron for the present.

Yangtse freights to Canton are reported to have fallen to quite an impracticable level, and also from Newchwang business to southern China ports appears to have gone off altogether, it is said owing to prices for produce ruling too high in the northern port.

Concerning Java and chartering for dry and wet sugar for this port, there have been indications quite lately that business may become practicable shortly, though at first for small or medium-sized tonnage only

Amongst the fixtures of the fortnight unde review there is one of a steamer to load sale from Honcohé Bay to this port at 17 cents. General charter ng is otherwise conspicuous by its absence, though on time basis three fixtures for short terms have been effected. Coal charters there have been from Hongay

to this port, prompt, at \$1.25; to Canton ditto, at \$2; to Penang, end of July loading, at \$2.75 Haiphong to 'hanghai has had a fixture at From South apan coal nort to this there has

been business at \$.40, \$.30, and \$1.35, market closing at the lower rate with tonnage supplied. Kuchinotzu to Hongay another fix ure has been effected at \$1.50 per ton As for sailers, there is nothing new to report

Sail-tonnage Disengaged: -American bark Alla, 1,300 ton rega Departures of Sillers :- None.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

MR. R. F. Brayn has been appointed assistant auditor, with effect from the 23rd ult.

OF six cases of plague reported on Wednesday two patients are under treatment.

IT is notified that a memorial of re-entry by the Government of Po Tai Island, Lot No. 786,

FOR dumping rubbish into the harbour, yesterday, a sampanman was this morning fined \$30, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court.

A MEMORIAL of re-entry by the Government of Survey District I, Lot No. 5,301, Kowloon City, has been registered according to the law.

IT is notified that memorial of re-entry by the Government, of New Kowlo n Survey District III, Lot No. 660, has been registered according to the law.

MR. J. C. Steen has been appointed an assistant engineer on the Kowloon Canton Railway Construction, British Section, with effect from the 1st May, 1906.

ON Friday, June 1st, was the date on which foreign consular officers were to be allowed to reside in Mukden, and foreigners to be permitted to travel in the interior of Manchuria.

TEN cases of plague, all Chinese, have been reported as occurring in the Colony during the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Saturday. Right out of the number mentioned proved

IT is notified that His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton, under instructions from His Majesty's Minister, Peking, has closed the British vice-consulate at Macao until further

Mr. H. Engel, local agent for the Netherlands Trading Co., kindly informs us that he has received telegraphic information that the Bank's dividend for the year 1905 has been declared at fifteen per cent.

cases reported during the twenty-four hours ended at noon. One of the patients is under

MESSES. E. S. Kadooris and Company inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices. that the Oriental Consolidated Gold Mining Co., Ltd., bave declared an interim dividend of fifty cents gold per share.

clerk at the Magistracy.

Dicks, Wharves and Godowns,-Hongkong | KiGHT cates of plague, all terminating fatally,

LEAVE of absence to Canada on private affairs has been granted to Lieut-Colonel F. E. Kent, R. G. A., from 27th June to 15th September.

SIX Chinese and one European case of plague are reported on Thursday. The European case occurred, in Wellington Barracks and the patient is under treatment."

THE following details left per s.s. Oceana on the and instant: For Singapore :- R. G. A. Copinin W.G. Blanford. For England : R.G.A. f ur gunners, R. E. one sapper, and R. W. K. Regt., four privates.

TWENTY-BIGHT cases of plague were reported

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending the 19th of May amounted to 20,441.20 tons, and the sales during the same period to 15,599.29 tons.

THE Govern r has been pleased to appoint provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. W. J. Gresson to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council in succession to Mr. C. W. Dickson, resigned,

loading, there would have been no outlet IT is notified that ships conveying. Chinese practically for what has been accumulating in passengers, under the provisions of the Chinese the shape of handy-sized and ready boats. The Emigration Ordinances, 1889 to 1901, will not rates that have been obtained, between 15 and | be allowed to carry them on the upper weather | published by the Tokio Aidhi, states that Mr. 14 cents, just about pay steamers' expenses and I deck, between the 1st of June and the 15th of

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Honourable Saigon to a Philippines part, only fixture Mr. Edward Osborne to be an unofficial mem-I during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Gershom Stewart.

> DURING the hearing of a case in the Supreme Court on Saturday the proceedings had to be suspended for a while, on several occasions, plates and bars rolled by, rendering all sounds inaudible in the Court room !

THE German emiser Hansa has received orders to return to Germany. The cruiser will probably leave these waters by the end of this month. It is not certain what vessel is to replace her, but it is probable that a vessel of a modern type will be sent out. .

THE coolie quarters of the Cotton Mills seem to be an attractive rendezvous for unemployed coolies. Two more were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Thursday with being on the premises without permission. Defendants said that they went there to see if there was any work to be had for their friends. His Worship fined them 510 each.

TERMS are advertised of proposed leases of foreshores and sea-bed, situate at Wang Chau, Deep Bay. The areas to be leased are 7.13 and 46,89 acres, respectively; the Crown rent has been fixed at the rate of \$1 per acre for the first three years, and at the rate of \$15 per acre during the remaining 15 years, . . .

A LOT of Crown land at Ping Chau, measuring 35 square feet, is to be sold by public auction on the 22nd inst., at 2.30 p.m., at the District Land Office "Beaconsfield." The upset price is \$4, but the purchaser must, within three days of the day of sale, pay the sum of \$200 for the building at present standing upon the

Mrs. W. V. Drummond in the sudden death charged on Monday, before Mr. Haselandi: on the 1st inst, of their youngest daughter, He denied the charge of being in uplawful! Morna Christine. Two days ago Miss Drum- possession of the brass. Evidence of the watchdriving as usual, and there were many who with the alternative of one month's gael, did not know of her illness, till they were shocked by the news of her death.

FIFTEEN men and one woman were brought before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne at the Police Court on Tuesday, two of the men and the woman being charged with keeping a common gaming house at No. 4 Graham Street, and the remainder with gambling on the premises. Evidence was heard to the effect that the men were playing fan-tan. The first three defendants were fined \$25 each and the others \$3.

"BUT you cannot sue on this paper," remarked his Honour the Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court on Friday: "there is no promise to pay. The paper only says that it shall be optional for the plaintiff to demand payment of a certain sum of money at one time, "Then I will ask your Lordship to allow me to amend the writ," replied plaintiff's solicitor, "Yes," rejoined his Honour, "you had better amend it."

In a case before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, on Friday, in Summary Juris. diction, a solicitor for a plaintiff suing on a Honour replied: "I will allow it in this in galters cost the Government \$2.50. and destance, but I really must ask you, gentlemen, to fendant said he purchased them from a man remember that it is the rule that translations for one cent. His Worship sentenced him to must be certified before the case in which they one month's hard labour. are to be filed comes into Court. There can be no exception in future.

P.C. 3 prosecuted a sampanman, before Mr. F A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy on Saturday, for throwing two bags of coal into the barbour yesterday afternoon, so as to avoid arrest and charged with being in unlawful possession. Defendant denied the charge, Complainant THERE is a murked decrease in the number of | said that defendant's sampan left a ship that was coaling in the harbour, and seeing that the pippace was after him, he made an attempt to reach a junk, and failing, he threw the bage overboard. His Worship imposed a fine of See on defendant with the option of three months hard labour.

An opium raid was made at West Point on Wedexcise officers directed their attention to another Road Central on Saturday alternoon, which. house and there arrested a man, who; they resulted in a blind boy being, removed to MR. H. H. J. Gompertz is expected back from allege, was the owner of the drug. The man was | hospital suffering from bruises. Truck og. England on the 18th instant, and will resume | charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Thurs- | which was heavily laden, was rushing along. his duty as first police magistrate, Mr. F. A. day, but the prosecution failed to proved the the road, being drawn by a number, of coolies, Hazeland will return to the small Court, while opium belonged to the defendant. His Wor- They collided with the blind boy, who was Mr. C. A. D. Meibourne will go back as first ship: "Are these two houses one?" Constable knocked down, the wheels of the truck passing Cooper: "No, your Worship; they are two over his hand. It is expected that one of his soparate houses." His Worship; "Then how fingers will have to be ampulated. All the WE are informed that, in consequence of the can you connect the oplum with this man?" | coolies in charge of the truck boiled, but, one, recent complaint of the crew of the s.s. Rarl of Excise Officer: "Because the defendant has whom the police arrested. He was charged Carrick as to the state of the fo'csle of that been charged several times, your Worship!" before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Monday, at vessel, Capt. Grant has undertaken to have that His Worship:""Oh; no. That won't do. He the justance of Inspector Warnock, with cabs. portion of the ship thoroughly disinfected and may have been charged 300 times, but you ing the injury to the boy. The defendant adpainted before the men are again allowed to must prove that the opium is his." The charge mitted the charge. As the tad is what is to was withdrawn

LEAVE of absence to India on private affairs and Whampon Ducks have receded to \$160 | were reported to day as having occurred in the has been granted to Captain F. L. Bennett, R.G. ' from 12th June to 20th August.

> A SEAMAN employed; on board the American mail steamer Minnesof Land h matine hawket, were jointly charged of the Police Court ob Wadnosday, with stealing from on board the vesand, yesterday, hine drums of paint, valued at 555. Evidence was heard, and Mr. F. A. Hazel land sentenced them to two month? hard labour and six hours stocks each.

THE Chinese cook on board a.s. Minussota was charged at the Magistracy on Wednesday. before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with stealing five jars of white sugar, and three of brown, one-fast of cooking-wine and one jar of saind oil the property of the ship, on Tuesday, His Worship! sentenced the delinquent to undergo a term of: two months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

THE salvage vessel Revento Maru will shortly leave Yokohama for Saghalien, for the pays. pose of resuming the task of refloating Ithis sunken Russian Cruiser Novik, operations having been suspended since the cold weather: set in last year. It will be remembered that the Novik was sunk off the coast of Saghallen after the naval battle outside Port Anhur in August, 1904.

A CHINAMAN was picked up, at about ten o'clock last night, in a semi-conscious condition tion outside the Tai Ping theatre. He was removed to No. 7 Station, where he was temp. porarily attended to. He then informed the police that he was knocked down by, a tramcar, the number of which he did not know. He was conveyed to the Government Civil. Hospital.

A LONDON telegram of May 21, which is Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, has had an interview with the Japanese Consul, inc. Sydney in connection with a project for opens ink a regular service, between New Zealandand Japan. The result of the conference, is not yet known. The plan is warmly welcomed by Japanese and Colonial traders.

WHILE a Chinese woman, residing at No. 12012 Stanley Street, first floor, was yesterday, hange. ing out her clothing over the verandah to be. dried, she lost her balance and fell into the water-channel below. The woman alighted one her head, and as she was still alive when picked: up by the police, she was conveyed to hospital..." She died, however, a few hours later-never regaining consciousness-from a fractured skull. Her body was then removed to the mortuary.

MR. S. T. Dunn, superintendent of the Botanie cal, and Afforestation Department, notifies inv the Gozette that a communication has been received from the Director, of the Imperial Institute (South Kensington, London, S. W.) stating that he has received indulries regarding! the supply of the small stripped canes (rattant) used in basket-making; and tasking for quotations and samples from Hongkong producers. Specimens of the canes referred to may be seen at the Afforestation Office.

INSPECTOR Smith, with a posse of officers, raid. ed the servants' quarters of the Hongkong! Club on Monday and arrested thirty-seven many employees of the Club, and removed them to the station. They were paraded before Mr. F. .. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy on Tuesday. The first two defendants were charged with keeping a gambling house, and the remainder with gambling. Evidence was heard, and their first two men were fined \$100 each, while the others had to pay \$5 each.

THE constant petty larcenies that have been? going on of late at the Army. Service Departer ment resulted in the watchmen being put out the quivive. On Sunday afternoon the watche. man noticed a bulky looking coolie leaving the yard and on searching him twenty-eight pounds of brass was found under his coat. Inspector Gourlay took charge of the man. The cooling THERE is universal sympathy with Mr. and who turned out to be a marine hawker, was mond, who was only twenty years old, was out man was heard, and his Worship fined him \$55]as

> FOLLOWING are the returns of the average: amount of bank notes in circulation, and of specie in reserve, in . Hongkong, during the: month ended 31st May, 1006, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks.

Amount. in Reserve Banks. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$3,074,977 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,..... 11,263,621

China, Limited,..... 65,509 40,000 Total,.....\$14,404,107 \$10,840,000

INDIAN Constable 841, of No. 8 Police Station? hung out a pair of canvas gaiters to dry yesters day, but when he wanted them, they had disc appeared. He did not expect to see them again, but in the afternoon he discovered the missing gaiters in the basket of a marine hawker, who was walking in his direction. That marine man was arrested, and charged: with theft. On being placed before Mr. Harelandy promissory note, asked that the uncertified at the Police Court this morning, the defendant translation thereof be accepted pending his could give no satisfactory explanation as to: obtaining a certified translation, to which his how the gaiters were found in his basket. The

> WHEN a case for recovery of \$251.40, for goods sold and delivered by one Chinese Arm; to another was called on in the Summary Court. on Friday, before his Honour the Puisne Judge, the solicitor for the plaintiff said that \$100 had been paid to him on account and he understood defendant's solicitor was instructed to consent to judgment. His Honour: Very well, judgment for \$151.40 and costs. Plaintiff's solicitor: I would ask your Lordship to give judgment for \$251.40 with costs, after giving credit for the \$100. His Honours Oh, L see you want to get over the \$200 limit. When was the \$107 paid? -- A few days, after the issue of the writ. His Honour : That won't doin 1 can only give you judgment for the amount admitted to be due now, \$181.40, and costs.

nesday and a quantity of oplum seized. The A TRUCK accident occurred in Des Vous leave byspits the case was adjourned. Bill #24.

by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne-for blocking Murray lier, yesterday, with his junk.

SERGEANT O'Sullivan protecuted two coolies before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy on Monday, for stealing from a married woman a gold finger ring and a pair of trousers, at Hunghom, yesterday. Defendants denied the charge. Evidence was heard, and his Worshipsentenced them to three weeks' hard Inbour and six hours' stocks each. Defendants at the expiration of the term of imprisonment will be binished.

CHAN Hak, a boarding-house runner, performed an athletic feat in the harbour on Sunday, and had it not been that Sergt. Wilden was near at handhe would have got off well, but as the officer witnessed the feat, it cost Chan dearly. At the Police Court on Monday he was charged with going on board the steamer Hanoi withoutpermission from the captain. Sergeant Wilden said that the defendant "jumped" on board the ship while she was going full speed. Mr. F. A. Hazeland fined defendant \$50, with the option of two months' hard labour.

A seamin on board s.s. Anglo-Canadian was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy on Monday, with being drunk and disorderly in Ice House Street, on Sunday, and also with assaulting a Chinese constable while in the execution of his duty. Defendant pleadedignorance. It appeared that he was asleep in the side-channel and when told to get uplie twisted the lukong's hand and struck him, Inspector Warnock said defendant was very diorderly when he arrived at the station. His Worship imposed a fine of \$2 on the first charge, and \$3 on the second.

AT about 6.30 o'clock yesterday morning, an accident occurred in a house at No. 3. Wing as she left the shop, a coolie rushed up Shing Street, and as a result a Chinese girl, to her, snatched the notes from her hand about eight years of age, died some hours later. and bolted down the road. One or two Although the accident occurred early in the lookers on gave chase and arrested the rascal morning, the police were not notified until last night, after the child had died. According to On Thursday, Sergeant Fenton proceeded the story told the police by the mother of the | against the coolie. Evidence was taken. De children, it is related that, at the time mention- | fendant said that the girl dropped the not ed, herelder daughter and the other child were | and he picked it un for her. His chivalrou in the kitchen. "The elder was pouring out act was not appreciated by Mr. Hazeland, wh boiling water from an earthenware pot into a sentenced him to undergo a term of three basin for the younger one to wash its face. months hard labour, and in lieu of one day The handle of the pot was hot and as she could imprisonment to be exposed in the stocks fo bear the heat no longer she dropped the pot of lesix hours, and furthermore to receive two whip boiling water and scalded her sister. Instead | pings in gaol-each whipping to consist of of informing the police authorities of the liwelve strokes-twenty-four strokes in all. occurrence and seeing that the unfortunate child was removed to the hospital, the old woman summoned a Chinese doctor. The child died the same afternoon.

THE other day a Chinaman is reported to have been killed in a house at Talai Piu, Bangkok, as the result of a duel with another Chinaman. The story came to the Bangkok Times through a trustworthy man living in that district and, though these tales are hard to verify, is probably true. The method they adopted in fighting is not familiar to most "farangs," and may therefore be of some interest. They fought with the two forefingers of each hand, stabbing each other with these in the region of the spleen and at the same level on the other side of the body. A strongly built coolie using the weight of his body could certainly give a nasty blowin that part of the body, even with two fingen, and repeated blows of the kind are said usually to prove fatal. The men who go in forthis kind of contest practise every morning slabbing bags of rice or paddy with these finger till they can use them like a piece of iron. When a man gets a good blow in, he can sometimes crook his fingers so that in withdrawing he pulls a rib outward till it breaks.

About two hundred Chinamen, natives of Amoy, Pakhoi and Swatow, who were alleged to have been "kidnapped" and brought to Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,717, G. Belsito, 4th June, Honglong for the purposes of emigrationthe particulars of which is reported in another column-crowded the compound outside the charge-room of the Central Police Station, on Friday. As the supposed leader of the "kidnapping" gang is under arrest, these men are being examined by the police and the Registrar-General, after which they will be returned to theirhomes. We understand that the majority of these men are unemployed and some are farmers in the coast ports. A party of men, who live by kidnapping, send scouts into the country and tell the men that if they come to flongkong work will be obtained for them at the rate of \$15 per month. When they arrive in the | Elax, Br. 5.5., 2,612, E. S. Baker, 5th June Colony they are either sent to the Straits Settlements, or sold. In this instance, we are informed that nearly all the boarding-houses in the Colony were full, and hearing of this and frominformation received, the police-made the arrest and rescued the men.

A TREMENDOUS noise, followed by some excitement, was occasioned in Wellington Street on Thursday aftersoon, when a Chinaman came bounding down a staircase and rolled on to the sidewalk. He was picked up and it was ascentined that he had broken his left hand in rolling down the staircase. He was sent to hospital and his assailant arrested. On Friday, at the Magistracy, a Chinaman was charged with causing grievous bodily harm to the complainant. The complainant is a tailor keeping a shop at No. 55, Wellington Street. The defendantwas his foki. Yesterday afternoon, it was stated, defendant asked complainant for a loan of some money. Complainant refused, saying that defendant was given two coats to repair a fewdays ago and up to yesterday the garments were not ready for delivery. This caused a quarel, and a scuille ensued, in which defendant was alleged to have picked complainant up and threw him down the stairs, causing the damage already mentioned. At this stage, a letter was received by his Worship from a solicitor, who was interested in the case, asking for a postponement. His Worship remanded the case until the 17th instant. Bail \$150.

Anunemployed Indian watchman has of late given the Police at West Point some trouble, and notwithstanding the many chances that were given him he paid no heed, consequently Impector Collett settled it this morning. This Indian was formerly employed as watchman to a firm at No. 28, Salt Fish Lane. He was recently discharged. Since he was dismissed the watchman has been wont to return to the shop, after they had closed for the night, and bing the door and demand an explanation as to why he was discharged. The police were called by the shopkeeper on two different occaslors, but he refused to prosecute. Last night, the Indian, taking advantage of the shopkeeper, returned and raised another row. This time the Indian was arrested, but still the shopkeeper intimated that it was not his desire to prosecute. Inspector Collett informed the shopkeeper that this time the police were going to prosecute and that the shop people would besupposnaed. The shopkesper did not like this and agreed to prosecute. This morning. the Indian was placed before Mr. F. Hazeland. He was fined \$10, and bound over in the sum ofstoo to be of good behaviour for one.year,

A JUNKHASTER had this morning, at the Police | On Sunday afternoon, two coolies had a heated Court, to pay the nominal fine of \$1-imposed | argument in an opium divan in Queen's Road West about the question of some stolen property and the result was that they came to blows. In the scuffle one of the combatants produced a pocket knife and stabbed the other in the chest, which necessitated his instant removal to hospital and the arrest of his assailant. At the West Point Police Station the coolie, in his statement, said: "He troubled me and i stabbed him." He was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Monday, charged with maliciously wounding the other man. The police received news from the hospital to the effect that the wound is of a serious character. In the circumstance, they applied to the Court for the case to be adjourned. His Worship granted an adjournment.

> A FEW days ago we mentioned that a blind boy was knocked down and run over by a heavily laden truck in Connaught Road Central. One of the coolies, who had charge of the truck, was arrested, but owing to the lad's condition the case had to be adjourned until his discharge from hospital. Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Frday, the coolie, who was with the truck, was brought up on remand, charged with carelessly driving it along the public street The blind boy, who was this morning dis charged from hospital, appeared in Court with both hands in bandages, one of his fingers having been amputated. The charge was proved, and his Worship fined the reckless coolie \$10. On the boy leaving the Court the owner of the truck presented him with \$20 as compensation. This, we might say, was done of his own choice, as the Court did not suggest any compensation to the lad. Inspector Warnock prosecuted.

ABOUT one o'clock on Wednesday alternoon mervant girl, employed at No. 4, Lyndhurst Terrace, was sent by her emoloyers to a money changer's in Oucen's Road Central, to obtain two dollar notes in exchange for silver. Just who was removed to the Central Police Station

June,-Kuchinotzu 31st May, Coal. Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, A.W. Outerbridge June,-Manila 5th June, Gen.-B. & Tungshing, Br. s.s., 1,172, Stalker, 8th June, Volute, Br. s.s., 2,508, E. Stott, 7th June,-See See 29th May, Petroleum, -A., K. &

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

est about the question of some stolen pro- esty and the result was that they came to blows. The scuille one of the combatants produced Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.									
the scuffle one of the combatants produced pocket knife and stabbed the other in the est, which necessitated his instant removal hospital and the arrest of his assailant. At West Point Police Station the coolie, in his	STOCKS.				POSITION AS PE	The second secon	LAST DIVIDEND.	APROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT OUGTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
atement, said: "He troubled me and I below him." He was placed before Mr. F.	BANKS. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	-\$125	{ 1,000,000 } { 50,500,000 }		{£1 15/· div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/09/16} =\$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905}	59 %	\$810
at the wound is of a serious character. In circumstance, they applied to the Court for	National Bank of China, Limited		. £7	£5	\$250,000 } {12,735 } \$150,000 }	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1923	Ţ	\$38
anted an adjournment.	MARINE INSURANCES. Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£250	\$50	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895}	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	51	\$360
y was knocked down and run over by a heavily	North China Insurance Company, I mited	10,000	£15	L5	{ 100,000 } Tis. 100,000 } Tis. 50,000	l is. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 @ ex 2/10 15/16	51 %	Tis. 85 sales
me had to be adjourned until his discharge om hospital. Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the blice Court on Frday, the coolie, who was with	Ultion Insurance Sources of Canton, I mited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 £40,000 \$331,131 \$1.153,844	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of lar for 11,05	5 %	\$800 buyers
th carelessly driving it along the public street, he blind boy, who was this morning distarged from hospital, appeared in Court with			\$100	\$60	\$569,279 \$800,000 \$61,278 \$15,527	5508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	. 8 ₁ %	\$175
oth hands in bandages, one of his nagers, aving been amputated. The charge was roved, and his Worship fined the reckless bolie \$10. On the boy leaving the Court the	FIRE INSURANCES. China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616 \$1,220,928	\$344,058	\$6 (or 1, 04		\$305
wher of the truck presented him with \$20 as impensation. This, we might say, was done	Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited SHIPPING. China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited		\$250 \$25	\$50 \$24	\$6,000 \$264,638 }	\$6,563	\$1} for 1905	7} %	\$21 buyers \$40 buyers
BOUT one o'clock on Wednesday alternoon a	Hongkong, Canton & Macan Steamboat Co., Ld	20,000	\$50	\$15	\$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331	124,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905		\$24‡ buyers
rvant girl, employed at No. 4, Lyndhurst Ter- ce, was sent by her emoloyers to a money- langer's in Queen's Road Central, to obtain to dollar notes in exchange for silver. Just	Indo-China Steam Nav gation Company, Limited	(0,000	£10	£ to	£120,000 £241,150 £3,999	£4.435	12/- @ 1/10]=\$6.29.51 for 1904	8 %	\$75 sellers Tis. 63 sales
s she left the shop, a coolie rushed up ber, snatched the notes from her hand had holted down the road. One or two	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference) Shell "Transport and Tracing Company, Limited	1 .00		Tl=. 50 £1	£4,144	107,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6; for 1-)05	7 %	Tls. 51 buyers 27/-
howas removed to the Central Police Station. n Thursday, Sergeant Fenton proceeded	"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	f to oon	\$10	*10 ; *5	\$65,000 \$32,957 Tis. 98,000	}	{\$1.50} for year ending 30.4.1906	\ \ 31 \%	\$30 \$21
gainst the coolie. Evidence was taken. De- endant said that the girl dropped the note and he picked it up for her. His chivalrous	taku Tug and Lipber Centany, 1 mited	30,000	71s. 50	F1s. 50	Tis. 48,000 (Tis. 81,200)	Tis. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	91 %	Tis. 41 buyers
ct was not appreciated by Mr. Hazeland, who entenced him to undergo a term of three tonths hard labour, and in lieu of one day's	China Sugar Relining Company, Limited	20,000	- \$100	1100	\$850,000 \$450,000	} \$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 or 1905	15 X	\$165
nprisonment to be exposed in the stocks for x hours, and furthermore to receive two whip-ings in gaol—each whipping to consist of welve strokes—twenty-four strokes in all.	Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100 Tis. 50	5 100 TIS. 50	186,129, none Tis. 100,000	1 r. \$132,588	\$3 for 1897	•••	S25 Tls. 102 buyers
Shipping.	MINING. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld	1.000,000.	£1	£ı	{	£13,355	{ (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28,2.06	7 %	Tis. to nominal
Vessels in Port.	Paub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	\$00,000 150,000 \$0,000	G \$10	G. \$10 18/10 £1	none £4,873	G \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G \$1 for 1905 No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	7 %	G. \$14 \$3 buyers
STRAHRIE, Aldershot, Br. s.s., 1,354, W. W. Adam, 6th	DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	, 18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,915	~ \$2.for 1905	9 %	\$22
June,—Saigon 1st June, Rice.—D. & Co., Ld. Imigo, Ger. s.s., 771, N. Baltzer, 5th June;—	Hongkone & Kowloon Whatfand Codown Co., Ld.	1	\$50	r 50		\$20,040	Final of \$31 making \$6 tor 1905	57 %	'Sio3
Iloilo 31st May, Sugar and Wood.—J. & Co. Amiral Exelmans, Fr. s.s., 3,144, Gens, 1st	den kong and Whampon Dock Company, Ld	to.ooo	\$50	.F50,	1	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1	· . · .	\$160 \$18
June,—from Takow, Gen.—M. M.	New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	TIS, 10	o Tis, to	LE Tie ASPoto	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6		Tis. 115 sellers
3rd June,—Bangkok 27th May, Rice.—B. & S. Anghin, Ger. 5.5, 1,017, D. Reimers, 7th June, —Bangkok 1st June, Rice and Wood.—B.	Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000 2,500		o Tis. ro	' { Tis.57,065	13, 37,003	Tls. 18 for 1905		
& S. Appalachee, Br. s.s., 2,426, A. Mills, 8th June, —Shanghai 5th June, Refined Petroleum.	Angle-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	···	\$25	\$25	\$14,516	_	\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	8 %	Tis. 100 \$31 buyers \$18 sales \$15\frac{1}{2} sellers
-S. O. Co. Atlantic, Am. s.s., 960, J. I. Ageo, 7th June, Saigon 2nd June, Rice.—Oreer.	Do. (new issue) Dq. (Founders')	{ 24,000 { 123	515	513	\$648.979		\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for	 1905 71 X	\$300 buyers \$130
Brand, Nor. s.s., 1,520, M. Evensen, 28th May, —Saigon 23rd May, Rice.—S., W. & Co. Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,717, G. Belsito, 4th June,—	Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	(a,oca	Tl5. 2	5 Tls. 25	\$250,000 7 ls. 29,783	567,839	Final of \$4 making \$40	14 %	\$118 Tls. 18 sellers \$100
Bombay and Singapore 29th May, Gen.— C. & Co.	umphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	S S To	\$208,386 \$50,000	\$5,070	O	7 %	\$11} \$39
China, Am. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 3rd June, —San Francisco 5th May, and Manila 3tst, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co. Dagny, Not. s.s., 883, O. Abrahamsen, 2nd	tanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 9	71s. 50	{. Tls. 869,49 Tls. 170,000		Final of Tis. 3 making Tis. 6 for 1905	5 3	
June, — Bangkok 26th May, Rice.— Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.	COTTON MILLS.			·					Tis. 70 sales
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,568, S. Tagaini, 6th June,—Swatow 5th June, Gen.—O. S. K. Earl of Garfick, Br. s.s., 1,225, Grant, 1st June —Newcastle, N.S.W. 2nd May, Coal.—L.	Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10		\$30,000	523,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	\$14 buyers Tis. 64 sellers
W. & Co. Elax, Br. 5.5., 2,612, E. S. Baker, 5th June,— Api-Api 28th May, Bulk Petroleum.—	international Cotton Manufacturing Company, La.	d. 8 oor	Tls. re	7 Tls. 79 70 Tls. 10 70 Tls. 50	o none	Tls. 30,760	Tis. 8 for 1905	11 2	
Asiatic Petroleum Co. Elisabeth Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,010, W. Böte- führ, 5th June.—Kohsichang 29th May Rice and Wood.—B. & S.	MISCELLANEOUS.	4,000	р \$ 100	o \$100	none	\$1,066 £770	1/3 per share for 1904	9. 2	195 sellers \$74 buyers
Falk, Nor. 5.5., 441, L. Wetlesen, 1st June,— Karatsu 26th May, Coals.—S., W. & Co. tailan, Fr. 5.5., 377, L. Andersen, 7th June,—	China-Borneo Company, Limited	1.200 60,000	510 0 \$1	0 \ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	59,00 none Tis, 50,00	51,097 Nil. 71 Tis. 889	\$3 for 1905	9} / 5 12} 9	\$7 buyers
Pakhoi and Hoihow 5th June, Gen.—A R. M. Hongkong, Fr. 8.8., 739, G. Suzzoni, 9th June	China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	o \$10	o \$10	none \$8,000 \$25,000	51,219 51,581 50 \$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1.905	9 7 71 7	\$9 \$16
—Haiphong and Hothow 8th June, Ric and Pigs.—A. R. M. Huichow, Br. 5.5., 1.217, Wm. B. Brown, 8t	Liseen Island Cement Company, Limited	150,00	o -\$1	o \$14	\$410,00	552,291	\$2) for year ending 28.2.05	111 9	S22 sales
June,—Canton 7th June, Gen.—B. & S. Hord, Br. s.s., 2,799, J. G. McKechnie, 160 May,—Moji 15th May, Coal.—D. & Co	h tougkong Electric Company, Limited	60,00	5 :	o \$1		\$2,568 \$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11 1904	61 9	
Ld. Jotti, Ger. s.s., 2,575, W. Ziegenmeyer, 7t June,-Moji and June, CoalsJ. & Co.	the stong Ice Company Limited	5,00	10 \ \frac{7}{51}	5 \$2 0 \$1	5 180,00 561,00	53,776 50 \$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	ar 11	\$29
Kaifong, Br. s.s., 982, Finlayson, 5th June,- Tourane 2nd June, Coal.—B. & S. Karin, Swed. s.s., 698, G. Petterson, 8th June	Maatschappij tot Mijn., Bosch- en Landbouwer	'.} 25,∞	o Gs. 1	00 Gs. 1	∞ { Tls. 547,50 Tls. 27,60	7) Tis: 10/-74	None		Tis. 230 buyers S5 buyers
— Canton 7th June, Gen. — Anganre Thoresen & Co.	hanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,00	m Tls. 5	50 Tis. 5	o Tls. 165,00	7 Tis. 11,017	Tis. 81 1905		Tis. 135 sellers Tis. 55 sellers
Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 1,500, H. Stehre, 9th Jun- —Canton 9th June, Coal.—H. A. L. Kutsang, Br. s.s., 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 4th June,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapor	th shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited		l	50 Tls. 5	$\infty \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Tis. 37,00} \\ \text{Tis. 8,00} \end{array} \right.$	00 } Tls. 2,753	Final of Tis. 8 making Tis. 14 for 190	1,	Tis. 150 sellers
30th May, Gen.—J., M. & Co. Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,214, H. Harder, 9	Thunghai-Sumatra Lobacco Company, Limited .	5 7,20		1	115. 25,00	ω) ····· (,4)	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 lor 1905/6		Tie are cellere
June,—Canton 8th June, Gen.—B. & S. Madeleine Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, Simonsen, 8th June,—Bangkok 27th Ma	S. South China Morning Post. Limited	7,20 6,00	∞	20 £1 25 \$: 5 \$	s none	Dr. \$44,089	None	81	χ \$20 \$6
Rice.—B. & S. Minnesota, Am. s.s., 20,718, J. H. Rinder, 5 June—Seattle 29th April, and Shangh	th Lientsin Waterworks Company, Limited United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	2,0	00 Tls.	10	542 \$22.0	00 }	(80 cents) for year ended 31 5 1005	1 2 %	% → \$9 \$180
Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,017, H. Demes, 6th June, Bangkok 31st May, Rice and Wood.—	Do. (Founder	2,) [∞ \ S	10 \$	\$22,0 to { \$300,0 \$25,0	57.73	Final of 50 cents making \$1, for 1905	71	Sigi buyers
& S. Peik, Nor. s.s., 745, J. Lorentzen, 7th June, Hoilo 2nd June, Sugar.—Chinese.	- William Powell, Limited	, \	xxx	\$ \$	\$4,5		Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 190	os/6 10	% \$10}
Phranang, Ger. s.s., 1,100, F. Mangelsdorll, 4 June,—Bangkok 28th May, Rice.—B. & Ouinta, Ger. s.s., 987, F. Frahm, 1st lune,	[S ₄]		.				DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:-		
Swatow 31st May, Ballast.—S. & Co. Shahjehan, Br. s.s., 1,296, J. R. Scott, 8th June, Gen.—Wo Fat Sing. Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, J. Robinson, 9	ne,	ı.		1			Maatschappij &c. in Langkat	Tls.	7} 15th June
June,—Ruchinotzu 31st May, Coal.—	5t h								
B. K. Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, S. L. June — Manila 5th June, Gen. — B. & S.	Bth .		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
Tungshing, Br. s.s., 1,172, Stalker, 8th June, Cunton 7th Inne, Gen.—J., M. & Co.	ne,						the first the second of the second of		1. 4. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

MOMBOIN TERRITAN.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 5173

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1906.

六拜禮

致九月六英港香

Untimations.

530 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CRNTS.

Banks.

LIONGKONG AND SHANGHALL BANKING CORPORATION. PAID-UP CAPITAL......\$10,000,000 RESERVE FUND.-Sterling Reserve......\$10,000,000 } \$19,500,000 COURT OF DIRECTORS: A. HAUPT, Esq. Chairman.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq , Deputy Chairman. 1 R. Shewan, Esq. E. Goetz, Esq. Hon, Mr. W. J. Gresson N. A. Siebs, Esq. C. R. Lenzmann, Esq. H. A. W. Sinde, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq. D. M. Nissim, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq. ACTING CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong-H. E. R. HUNTER. ACTING MARAGER: Shanghai-W. Adams ORAM. LONDON BANKERS-LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED. HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 21 per Cent. per Annum For 6 months, 31 per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 4 per Cent, per Annum. H. E. R. HUNTER, Acting Critef Manager. Hongkong, 6th June, 1966.

HONGKONG SAVINGS-BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted bythe HONGKONGANDSHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 11.

CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option b tlances of \$ 100 or more tothe HONGKONG AN1 SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum. For the Hondkong and Shangha

BANKING CORPORATION, · H. E. R. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager. Hongkong, 30th May, 1902.

TEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK QAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Tacls 7,500,000

·HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN. Branches:

Kobe Hankow Calcutta Tsinanfu Singapore Tientsın Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS: Koenigliche Sechandlung (Preussis-) che Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Deutsche Bank Berlin. S. Bleichroeder Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft Bank fuer Handel und Industrie Robert Warschauer & Co. Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Sochne | Frankfurt Jacob S. H. Stern Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln. Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

LONDON BANKERS: Measis, N. M. Rothschild & Sons. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED. DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY. DIRECTION DER DISCONIO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. HUGO SUTER, Manager,

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.) ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL F1. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000). RESERVE FUND FI. 5,000,000 (£ 417,000).

Head Office-Austerdam.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: -Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, 'Kota-Radja (Acheen), Telek-Semawe (Acheen), 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes. Bandlermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom. 3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description. INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily

Fixed Deposits 12 months 41% per annum. do. L. ENGEL,

Agent. Hongkong, 28th February, 1906.

THE

Y OKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED. ESTABLISHED BBo. JAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yeb 14,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP A...... RESERVE FUND

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies. HONOLULU. TOKIO. SHANGHAL. NAGASAKI NEWCHWANG, LYONS. SAN FRANCISCO. MUKDEN. PORT ARTHUR. ROMBAY. CHEFOU. TIENTSIN. DALNY PEKING. TIE-LING. KOBE. OSAKA. LONDON. NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS: HE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD. PARŘS' BANK, LD. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

LONGKONG BRANCH:-INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Account at the rate of a per cent per Annum on the Daily Balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Mabager

Hongkong, 14th May, 1966. THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA. AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

NCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE:-LONDON.

RESERVE' LIABILITY OF SHARE-NTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 percent, per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent. T. P. COCHRANE

Manager. Hongkong, 16th May, 1906. INTERNATIONAL BANKING

CORPORATION. FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

AUTHORISED......GOLD \$10,000,000 CAPITAL PAID UPGOLD \$ 3,250,000 RESERVE FUNDGOLD \$ 3,250,000 HEAD OFFICE:

NEW YORK. London Office: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED,

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK. BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-For 12 months 41 per cent, per annum.

World.

H. PINCKNEY, Manager,

-[24] No. o. Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 19th September, 1905.

__TONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION,

> TIME TABLE, WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes. 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes, 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes. NIGHT CARS. 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

B.oo a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes, 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m.... Every to minutes. 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes, 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every to minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days, SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Des Vœux Road Central. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

Liquidators. Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR- U. ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

siemssen & Co. Mangkang alih May, 1895.

DENTAL SURGEON.

DE PERINDORGE.

DIPLOMA: PARIS. '

Latest Improvements Including PORCELAIN FILLINGS,

HOTEL MANSIONS, Pedder Street, . Hongkong, 1st June, 1906,

Mails.

PENINSULAR ORIENTAL AND

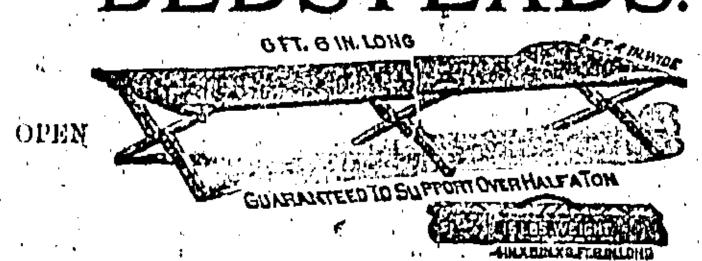
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

		e and the property					
	rok	•	STE	AMERS	· • .	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
Y DKOHAM and KOBI	IA VIA SHAN	GHAI {JA	PAN E. B.S. N	lotley	}	About 10th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHA	1	{ Di	C. L. Dan	iel	····}	About 14th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON,	хс		ONGOLA G. Philipp		}	16th June, Noon.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON a SINGAP COLOMI SAID	nd ANTWER ORE, PEN 30 and	ANG, PA	LAWAN A. F. Stree		·····}	About 20th June	Freight and Passage.
	For Furt	er Particu	lars, apply	y to	(4) 		

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, and June, 1906:

Intimations. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CANVAS GAMP BEDSTEADS.



\$8 each.

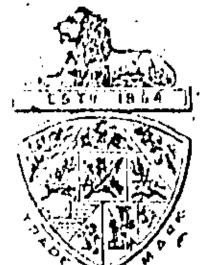
CLOSED.

The Most Portable Camp Bedstead ever

THIN TROPICAL BLANKETS,

A NECESSITY AND A LUXURY FOR THE SUMMER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, 16th May, 1906



FRANCESCO CINZANO & COMP. TORINO.

Tolophone

THE BEST ITALIAN VERMOUTH OBTAINABLE.

No. 75,

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

"MINIMAX"

EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE. LIMITED, LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

BLACKHEAD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus. NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.

Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosine Oil, Tar, Benzine. Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time. SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus As in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet,

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION. Always ready for immediate use.
Requires only one hand to hold.
Weight only at the, when full.
Maximum of simplicity and effect. Is Sell-acting, Destroys all smoke.

Can be used by anyone, even lady or child. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size. Hangkong, 10th May, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 bs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bogs of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Big

ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

NOTICE. ANDING upon the property of THE

HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, at JUNK BAY, is PROHIBITED from this date without Written Authority from the Undersigned. The portion of the Western Shore of Junk Bay covered by this Notice, extends for about

two miles from a large matshed 500 yards or thereabouts South of the Mill Buildings in a Northerly direction to the stream near the village, marked CHAN JI on Chart No. 3,279. A. H. RENNIE & Co.,

General Managers. Hongkong, 1st June, 1906.

JAPAN -

COALS.

(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TORYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Ozaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamateu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes). CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Inpanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Rallways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and

Freight Steamers. SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals. S. MINAMI, Manager. Hongkong.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER, 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as altested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904

Potels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906. VICTORIA HOTEL,

HOTEL, MACAO

H. HAYNES

Manager. - [25]

CHINA, $MAC\Lambda O_{i}$ SHAMEEN, CANTON, IN-THE-CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE. ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hosgkong, and July, 1900

Telephone, HONGKONG.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANKS. PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.

Launch Service for Guests.

Large and Lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator. Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths.

Flush Water Lavatories. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Under European Management.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS. PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS. HOT and COLD WATER throughout. ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS

(if required). ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the-

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. OCCIDENTAL

HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS TO ORDER IN EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEÁN MANAGEMENT.

Hongtong, 19th May, 1904,

Elgin Road, Kowloon.

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS.

Nos. 8 and to, Ice House Road.

E LEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS.

COMPORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE SPECIALITIES.

For terms, apply to-THE PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1906. [519 ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MACAO. FIRST CLASS HOTEL situated in the Centre of Praya Grande with splendid view of the Harbour.

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS. Elegantly Furnished.

EXCELLENT CUISINE. WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality. BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.

Tourists. For Terms, &c., apply to-

EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND

THE MANAGER. Macao, 16th October, 1905.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

s ¢.	" HONAM,"2,363	tons		Captain	H. D. Jones.
Ą	" POWAN,"		•		W. A. Valentine
	"FATSHAN,"2,260	H		11	R. D. Thomas.
11	"HANKOW,"3,973	n,		11	C. V. Lloyd.

Departures from Honokono to Canton daily at 8.30 a.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted). Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.H. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday

excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., on Sundays at Noon, except when otherwise notified by Express. Note:-During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at

Macao. See Special Summer Time-table. Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

. CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"219 tons........... Captain T. Hamlin. This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures, from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

Canton to Tak Hing Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00. Canton to Samshui......Single \$7.50

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted . throughous by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the-HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., Hotel Mansions, ("irst Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel, Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong; 31st March, 1906. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAID STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury-Speed-Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial. 12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAIL	inos,	(Subject to Alteration).
'R,M,S,	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".		WEDNESDAY, June 20July 11
#ATHUNIAN #	2.340	WEDNESDAY, June 27.,July 21
"PMDDESS OF IAPAN".	6.000	WEDNESDAY, July 11August 1
"MONTRAGIR"	5.500	WEDNESDAY, July 18
"URMPRESS OF CHINA".	გ.თთ	WEDNESDAY, August I
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, August 8 September 1

THE Quickest route to CANADA. UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANG-HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INL IND'SEA OF IAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VIOTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVER-LAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on

Steamers, and 1st Class Rall R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China

and Japan Governments. For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rales of Freight and Passage , D.W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, The The Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [13 Hongkong, 30th May, 1-306.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rules to ANTWERS, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSEO SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

, SU	BJECT TO ALTE	RATION.	
•	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING	DATES
* 22 A 17 D 17	DDRURN and HA	MRITIRGA	,).

	STEAMERS.	•	DESTINAT			LING	DATES.	
,	ANDALUSIA	(Calling at	Spore, Per	AVMO & CODON	rack)		•	Freight.
	ACILIA	HA (Calling at	VRE and F S'PORE, PER	iam Burg. Iand & Colom	(BO).			Freight.
•	RHENANIA*	HA and NAP (Calling at	WRE and I LES for Lay S'rong, Per	IAMBURG, iding Passeng IANG& COLOB	rers. 4BO).	4th	July }	Freight and Passenge
	SCHWARZBURG]	HA (Calling at	VRE and 1 Spore, Pri	iamburg. Nang & Colox	(BO).	, 20th	July }	Freight.
	ALESIA	HA (Calling a)	VRE and I S'PORE, PE	iamburg. Iang & Color	4BO) }	6th	Aug. `}	Freight.
	SPEZIA	H/Calling a	IVRE and I a S'pore, Pe	hamburg. Hang & Colo:	MEO), }		-	Freight.
	* Special attention	of intendin	g Passenger	s is drawn to t	he splen	did a	ccommo	dation of t

steamer. Saloon and cabins amidships. Lighted throughout by Electricity. Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to-

Hongkong, and June, 1906.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONOKONO OFFICE, King's Buildings:

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

EUROPEAN

BLNGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADRN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG; Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(CHRIPOT TO ALTERATION.)

STRAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 11th July.
CEVDITT	WEDNESDAY Tom Jan.
DAVERN	WEDNESDAY, IN August
PRINT PECENT INTPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
DOINT FITTI PRIFICH	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
CACHEEN	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
POON "	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PREUSSEN, Captain R. Meyer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 18th June, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 19th June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 19th June. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

· The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. tiuen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.	FROM HO	MOVONO:	·
	nt Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
"O NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61.; o. o.	£,42, 0, 0.	£22, D. O.,
Return	91., 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	1 33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. o. o.	36. O. O.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ: VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	61. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26, 0, 0,
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47, 0, 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON,	68, o, o.	46, 0, 0,	· T
Detter	113. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49, 0, 0,
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland To NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case			

passanger's expense. TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STRAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HURBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

•	(Subject to afteration).	
STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR		TUESDAY, 26th June.
PRINZ SIGISMUND		TUESDAY, 24th July.
WITTEHAD	4.763	TUESDAY, 21st August.

THESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. C. Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG

			1st Class	and Class	3rd Class	1st Class.	and Class
	TΩ	MANILA	\$50,00	\$30.00	\$20,00Return	\$B0.00	\$50.00
•	TO	NEW GUINEA	₹.28,	£18.10	£14.00 Return	£42.00	£27.13
	TO	BRISBANE	. ₹.30,	£,20.—	£14.— Return	· £54.一:	£30.—
	TO	SYDNEY		f.23	LisKeturn	1 及59.10	光41.10
	то	MELBOURNE	£34.10	₹24.10	人16.—Keturi	1	£44.5
		УОКОНАМА			\$40.00Reluri	1 3170.00	\$120.
	•	KOBE		_	\$50.00 Return	1 \$170,00	\$120.
	τo	YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	n	1			

MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

THROUGH KAILS OF PASSAGE MOVEL PROFILE	
	ist Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail	£97. o. o.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via can Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

BAILINGS OUTWARDS.

& AUSTRALIAN SERVICE. **EUROPEAN**

For	STEAMER	ABOUT
SHANGHAI, NAGASAN KOBE & YOKOHAM	KI, GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASA	KI, BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
VOKOHAMA & KOBE	* Reaching Yokohama in less t	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

TRANSPACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG. VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers,

P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK to EUROPE by the Magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates: TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON

TO BREMEN'

TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG

TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR LLOYD. NORDDEUTSCHER For further Particulars, apply to

Hengkong, 9th June, 1906.

AGENTS.

Intimations.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside. 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 it. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

RIGHT

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Dock. ing and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors)...

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out (Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

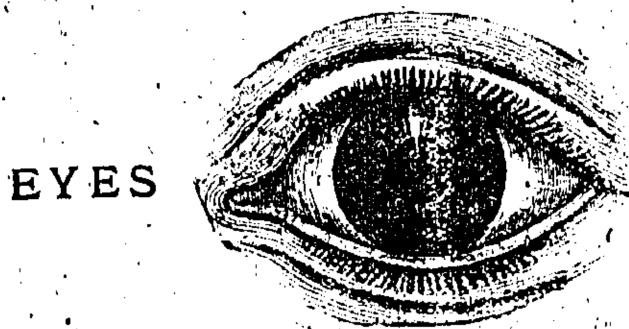
Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favor tably ith that of any port in the world.

Telephone: No., 376, 506, or 681 Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

A. 1, and Watkins. Liebers, Scotts, Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.



OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, N. LAZARUS, 8. PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

ILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong, will put them right.

Spectacles for all requirements. All kinds of Repairs. Lenses Ground Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"-free. 566, Nanking Road.

59, Bentinck Street. 21. John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

SAILS every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports.

THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UL" SAILING TWICK A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS. THE steamers sail from Hongkong to Samithul, Shulling, Takhing and Wuchow. They pass through the Caston delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges,

and beautiful scenery of the West River. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO. Honokono.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905

CHINA-JAPAN.

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	" JAVA -	First half June	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half	→JAVA PORTS	Second half June
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half July
тјімані	Japan	First half	JAVA PORTS	First half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY OF THE-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375, YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor. Hongkong, and June, 1906

for sale.

KWONG SANG & Co., No. 70, Willington STREET. MENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFAC-

TURERS and DEALERS in Ladies, and Children's Underwear; Silk, Pongee, Grasscloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c. Letest style of Ludies' Blouses and Gentle-

men's Shirts made to order. TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

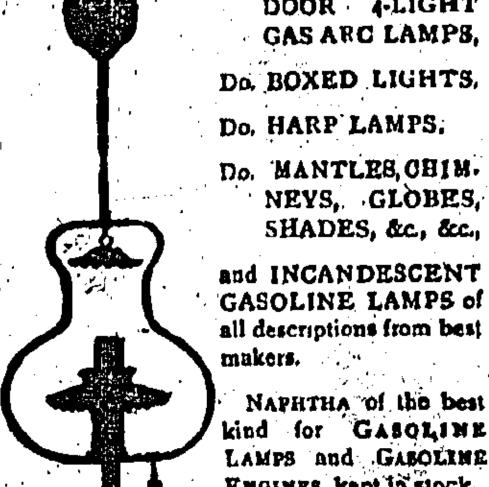
Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR

TOORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAP GING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE. Hongkong, 15th Saptembar, 1903



Do, HARP LAMPS. Do. MANTLES, CHIM. NEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., &c., and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

WELSBACH'S IN.

DOOR and OUT.

DOOR 4-LIGHT

GAS ARC LAMPS,

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASQLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE Engines, kept in stock, .TAI KWONG CO., 💥

109, Des Vœux Roal Central.

. Hangkung, toth April, 1906

Intimation.

WM. POWELL, LTD.,

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Des Vieux Road.

for

SUMMER

WEAR.

SMART,

DAINTY

and

INEXPENSIVE.

All kinds of

HEADGEAR

made to order.

FASHIONABLE

DRESSMAKING

reasonable charges.

CUT,

STYLE

and

Guaranteed.

CALL INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ld.,

Drapers, Dressmakers,

Milliners, and Complete

House Furnishers,

Alexandra Buildings, HONGKONG. Hopgicong, Joth May, 1906,

Intimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO., 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived

SOCKS (Linen) | ADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES AND SHAWLS.

SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAID). HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE BOXES.

MONEY BOXES, &c.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA ERONGS.

MANDARIN COATS, COTTON

SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1966.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

A N EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDA", the 14th June, 1906, at 5 P.M., for the purpose set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club House. By Order,

C. H. GRACE,

Secretary. Hongkong, 6th June, 1906.

COLD STORAGE :-

perishable goods.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver

WM. PARLANE,

lineakong, 22nd June, 1904 THE TRADE MARKS ORDITANCE,

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. IN RADECKER AND COMPANY, of Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the 27th day of April, 1906, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks; of the following Trade Mark:-

The representation of a "Griffin"; in the name of Messrs, RADECKER AND LOCOMOBILES (Wolf, Magdeburg).

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants in respect of Singlets and Hosiery and is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith, in respect of the following goods:—

BOOTS AND SHOES IN CLASS 38. at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hong-

Dated the 9th day of May, 1906. DENNYS & BOWLEY, Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF

TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that HARRY WICKING AND COMPANY, of St. George's Building, Hongkong, Merchants; and JAMES MORRISON AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 5, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., England, Merchants, have on the 23rd day of April, 1906, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

"The representation of a Stork holding a worm in its beak enclosed within a border of ornamental lines." in the joint name of HARRY WICKING.

AND COMPANY and JAMES MORRISON AND COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be the Joint Proprietors thereof.

The Trade, Mark is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods :-- '

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, IN CLASS 38. A facsimile of the said Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 9th day of May, 1906. DENNYS & BOWLEY, Solicitors for the Applicants,

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NAM of 145, Des Voeux Road, West, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchant, has on the 20th day of April, 1906, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

A label with a scroll having the words "SHON HEE CIGARETTES," two flowers with the word "SHON HEE" printed on them, and between them the device of a shield with a hieroglyphic, having no speci I meaning, thereon. At the bottom are four stars and the letters

N. Y. enclosed in a border in the name of KAN CHIU NAM who claims to be the sole proprietor thereof. The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the applicant, forthwith, in respect of the follow-

ing goods :-A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 9th day of May, 1906. DENNYS & BOWLEY, Bollchiors for the Applicant,

Auctions.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE. " PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

the 11th day of June, 1906, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central, THE FOLLOWING "

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,

All those PIECES or PARCELS OF GROUND situate at Victoria' nforesaid registered in the Land Office respectively as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 505 and the REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 505, together with the Messunges thereon, known as Nos. 54,

56, 58, 60 and 62, Stone Nullah Lane, and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Wanchai Road. Area 3.694 square feet or thereabouts. Term

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to-

Messis JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

Messre HUGHES & HOUGH, Provernment Auctioneers. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1926, commencing at 2.30 P.M.

at No 5. Peddar's Hill, · A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Particulars from Catalogue).

t Sei "ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA," 25 Vols, in Revolving Case, I Set "THE WORLUS GREAT CLASSICS,"

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE with Records. TERMS :- As customary. On view from Wednesday, the 13th June.

SURVEYOR'S LEVEL.

GEO. P. LAMMERT. Auctioneer. Honeyong, 8th June, 1906

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, YOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1906, at '11 A.M., at the Honge kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, Kowloon,

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY, Originally intended to be put up as the Kwan-tunsk Cement Factory, but landed in Hongkong on account of the Russo-Japanese War, will be sold, by order of the proprietor Mr. Hereditary Ponorary Citizen Auatoly Charlampiewitch Tetjukow of Saigrajewo.

The Plant of this Cement Factory, which as been fitted out with the latest technical inventions for manufacturing Cement, by the dry system, consists among others of :--COMPANY, who claim to be the sole propriet- MILLING MACHINES ... , (Smidt, Copenhagen) COOLING INSTALLATIONS (Atlas Fabr. ... (Allg. Elec. Comp.). ELECTRICAL TRUCKS, &c.(Orenstein & Koppel),

All in all the whole plant is very nearly the same as the Factory Kljakedorph, near Malmo in Sweden.

Specifications of the Machines and Accessories as well as any further information may be obtained from-

SIEMSSEN & CO. Hamburg & Hongkong,

LAWYER BUBNOFF. in St. Petersburg, Wassilii Ostrow, 4 Linie, Haus No. 5, as well as from the Auctioneers,

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH. Hongkong, 28th May, 1906.

Untimations.

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, in all kinds of TAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices. Orders Promptly Executed. No. 5, Arsenal Street,

Hongkong. Honglong, 28th April, 1906.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure bimself without the know-ledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW PRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION. a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

HERAPION NO. 1—A severeign regard, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

HERAPION NO. 2—A severeign eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarraparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to curs. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly aliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

HERAPION NO. 8—A severeign of Hernedy for debility, nervounses, impaired vitality, elseplessness, distants and luca, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

because so impotent to care or even relieve.

"THE APIC N is sold by principal Chemists"

throughout the world. Price in England 2/9

& 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word Therapion appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affined to every package by order of His Majesty's Hou. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery. Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, China and Manils.

SORRY.

Them is much that makes me sorry as I journey down life's way,

And, I seem to see more pathos in poor human lives each day. I'm sorry for the strong, brave men who shield

the weak from harm, But who, in their own troubled hours, find no protecting arm.

I'm sorry for the victors, who have reached

success, to stand As targets for the arrows shot by envious failure's hand. I'm sorry for the generous hearts who freely

shared their wine. But drink alone the gall of tears in fortune's drear decline.

I'm sorry for the anguished hearts that break with passion's strain. But I'm sorrier for the poor, starved souls that never knew love's pain,

Who hunger on through barren years, not tasting joys they crave, For sadder far is such a lot than weeping o'er

I'm sorry for the souls that come unwelcomed into birth. I'm sorry for the unloved old who cumber up

a grave. ".

 the earth. I'm sorry for the suffering poor in life's great. maelstrom hurled:

In truth I'm sorry for them all who make this aching world.

understood. know there lies, hid from our sight, a mighty germ of good.

But underneath whate'er seems sad, and is not

And this belief stands firm by me, my sermon, molto, text--The sorriest things in this life will seem grand

est in the next, -Ella Wheeler Wilcox in "Over-Seas" Mail.

SBA VETERAN'S WRONGS.

CAPTAIN TELL OF FIFTY YEARS' VOYAGES.

The captain and crew of the steamer *Knight Commander which was sunk in the Pacific in July 1904 by the Russian Admiral Yesen are still seeking compensation for the loss of their

belongings. Meanwhile Captain Durrant, who has been celebrating his sea jubilee, has described some of his adventures at sea during the last half-

century. "I was apprenticed on the barque Birchgrove a vessel of 5:0 tons, in 1856," he said, served seven years in this primitive craft for £50, and after sixteen years at "sea took command of one of the famous China tea clippers,

the Spirit of the North. "We took part in the exciting ocean regattas which were carried on by those beautiful ships in their efforts to get home first with the early season's teas. My record in this craft was a voyage from the Thames to Colombo in eightyeight days.

"My first steam command was an old nineknot screw boat called the Trent in 1880. Since then I have served almost continuously in steam, and was twenty years with the owners of the Knight Commander.

TOO OLD. "The sinking of that ship appears to have brought me ill-luck, for with all my experience, and in spite of being as hale and hearty as a boy, I cannot now get a berth. Owners nowadays want young blood the old sea-dog is

superfluous," Captain Durrant then entered into the case

of the Knight Commander. "Our claims upon the Russian Government are still unsatisfied," he said. "All the crew lost most of their belongings by the foundering | Apply toof the vessel. Personally I put my own loss

in effects at about £175. "The Foreign Office still has the matter in hand. On January 24 last I had a letter from the Secretary stating that the Government are awaiting the text of the judgment of the Supreme Prize Court at St. Petersburg Whether this has since been received I do not

"I twice interviewed Sir Charles Hardinge in St. Petersburg on my way back from Vladivostok. He was most emphatic as to the illegality of the Russian admiral's action. Presuming that our hold had been chock-a-block with contraband-which, to my knowledge, was certainly not the case-the proper course was to have sent us as a prize to a Ruisian port.

"The German steamer Thea was sunk under very similar circumstances on the following day, The Russian Government paid her owners £37,000,"

AT length one may hope that the scandal of the trial of children in all the surroundings of a police-court, and their detention before trial in prison cells, will in a few weeks be a thing of the past ... The punishment of child any Cargo. delinquents who ought to be dealt with by parents or schoolmasters merely tends to manufacture criminals,-Tribune.

THE fact that Mr. Thomas A. Edison has bought a cobilt mine in Ontario has led to the disclosure that he is using cobalt in his new storage batteries in place of nickel and lead. This must lead to an unexpected demand for great quantities of the mineral, and to a sudden increase in the value of the land where it exists. A new source of wealth for Canada is thus opened,

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be, done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver cil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should nossess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable.". So said a famous English physici cian twenty-five years ago. "But it will never he done," he added. "You can' no more turn and liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paredise." Yet be lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pore Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London,-M. D. C. M., Victoria University,-M. B., Toronto University,—Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

NEW Consignment of the following :-

Anchovy (Norwegian) in Kegs. SALMON BELLIES . SALTED HERRINGS

H MACKARELS II II GERMAN SAUSAGES in Tin (Assorted). in Skins.

VEGETABLES (Assorted). FRENCH FRUITS IN SYRUP (Assorted). .. · STUFFED OLIVES.

ASPARAGUS.

ALSO. PASCALL'S ASSORTED SWEETS and TOFFERS. Hongkong, 12th May, 1906.

ANCHOVY IN OIL (Boullers).

MUTTON AND BEEF. THE Undersigned is prepared to SUPPLY FRESH MUTTON and BEEF, at Moderate Prices. Should patrons find any Meat supplied not to be fresh, full price will be refunded on the

return of the Meat to the Stall. TUNG WING, No. 1 Stall, Central Market.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1906. To Let.

TO LET.

"LTAYTOR," THE PEAK Immediate Possession.

OFFICES in King's Building and YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS on PRAVA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIPTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-MENT & AGENCY CO., LD

A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.

Apply to-

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906.

TO LET. TO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 30th December, 1905.

TO LET. ODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy

Apply to—. THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST MENT & AGENCY CO.; LD. Bongkong, 27th June, 1905.

• TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the storage of Floor Area 6,100 square feet each,

Apply to-JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, 20th January, 1006.

TO LET. OLD -BAILEY

ARRATOON V. APCAR & Ca. 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 26th April, 1906,

Untimations.





THE POPULAR SCOTCH



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS. By Appointment to

B. M. THE KING HPH the PRINCE of WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores.

TUBORG BEER.

FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz, pints.

> Special Prices for Quantities. Sole Agents .-

> > SIEMSSEN & CO.

THE WINE GROWERS

Hongkong, roth lanuary, 1903.



BARRETTO & Co. General Agents, Hongkong,

WHISKIES.

SCOTOH. Black's Fine Old Scotch \$8.00 Per Dozen Case.

Scotch 10.00 Ronald Rennie, Green Seal 12.00

Neil McLean, Old

Glen Alva * * * * 13.00 Neil McLean, Finest Liqueur 13.00

Ronald Rennie, Perfection 14.00 Melrose 16.00

Ronald Rennie, Finest Liqueur ... 16.00 Melroso + + + (12 Years Old)

IRISH,

Mitchell's Old, Green

Label \$9.00 Per Doz. Case. Mitchell's Liquour,

White Label 15.00 BARRETTO & Co., Agents,

Nos. 32 & 24, Bank Buildings. Queen's Road Central.

Untimations.

WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

inclusive of Bottles. Soda Water \$1.70 do. (Bombay bottles) 1.80 Potash, Seltzer and B. P. Lemonade 1.80 Lithia Water grown wing 1.95 Sarsaparilla 1.95 Lemon Squash 1.95 Raspberryade 1.95 -Stone Ginger Beer..... 1.95 Bottles returned in good condition are allowed for at the rate of \$1.20 per doz. SYPHONS.

Soda 19.80 Lithia Water 20.00 \$18 per doz. is allowed on Syphons

Potash Seltzer and B. 'P:

Soda Water \$19.60

returned in good condition. GINGER, BEER which is brewed from the finest Jamaica Root by our own special process.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMPTED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hougkong, 9th June, 1906.

COMPETITION.

To all purchasers at our Establishment of \$1 and upwards between June 1st and June 25th will be given a Coupon entitling them to enter the following Competition. The largest number of English words that can be made from " MARIE BRIZARD."

1st Prize: Case Pts. Perinet & Fils Champagne \$56.50 2nd Frize: Case Royal Old Highland Whisky 3rd Prize: Case MacIntosh Whisky 10.00

be drawn for. All replies to be sent on Post-cards only. Prizes will be distributed the 30th June when all cards may be

> CASH LESS 10°/ GREDIT LESS 5%.

GREGOR & WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTE 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [36] institutions of the Chinese, Hongkong, 29th May, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be sidressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Ordinary bosic . communications should be addressed

to The Man ter. The Editor win not undertake to, be responsible for SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DALLY-\$30 per annum. WEEKLY-\$18 per annum. The rates per quarter and per measure, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the

world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents: Weekly, twenty-

(he Pangkong Celegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1906.

Shanghai for 1905, the record presented by Commissioner Lenox Simpson for the district within his jurisdiction, viz., 'Ningpo, bears unfavourable comparison. Whereas

prices caused by Ho-He competition.

10 CONSOLATION PRIZES. In the event of ties to price of silver upset many calculations and put the white metal at a high-premium, soon swept away the early confidence and caused a severe fall in the value of the new coins. Regarding the cotton milling industry the report observes that the business of the Tung Chi Yuan Cotton Mill was highly prosperous. The mill worked steadily day and night throughout the year, the output reaching 38,000 piculs, of which, however, only a small portion passed through the Customs. Another cotton mill, promoted by a rival inspected at our office. Chinese company, with a capital of \$600,000. is now in course of erection on the other side of the river, opposite the Settlement.

The machinery has been selected in Rog-

technical staff will be composed of men of

this nationality. Thus is seen another in-

NINGPU IN 1905.

Contrasted with the report on the trade of

in the case of the more southern port a "record" was established for last year the and there is no good reason why it should trade of Ningpo for the same period shows | not be provided. a decline in the collection to the extent of nearly IIk. Tls. 22,000, which is compensated to a slight extent by an increase in the import duties of 11k. Tls. 6,000. Coast trade duties and tonnage and transit dues all exhibit small decreases; but the real deficit is in opium, the duty and likin combined showing a shrinkage of no less than Hk. Tls. 44,000. The total revenue collection was Hk. Tls. 613,877. Mr. Simpson writes :- "The spring and autumn crops in and around the district were reported to have been good. The rice harvest was above the average, and. his parcels, he put down on the counter the Hau village, in the New Territories, is proposed prices were on a reasonable level throughout exact amount he had been paying all along, the twelvementh, much to the satisfaction of when to his astonishment the "man behind the poorer classes. The supply of pingsucy the counter" handed him back 10% of his We specially recommend our STONE teas was exceptionally short, owing to the money, with the laconic remark, "can sell excessive rainfall during the earlier months of the year, and the business has been an unprofitable one. The total value of the trade of the port was close on 194 million taels, which shows a falling off of nearly to per cent, as compared with the 1904 figures. The value of the imports, foreign plus native, aggregated 13 million tacls; the exports amounted to a value of a little over 6 million from too eager purchasers and trate rivals in taels, or Hk. Tls. 1,800,000 less than the year before." 'One of Hongkong's staple industries figured rather prominently in the trade returns, for we are told that there was a large business done in sugar, which is one of Ningpo's most important imports: During the year 334,000 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 1,600,000, were landed, of which 162,000 piculs was refined sugar from the Taikon and China Sugar Company's refineries at Hongkong. Ho-Ho varieties, owing to their relative cheapness and good appearance, have gained a strong hold on the market, and the number of direct steamers i from the Philippines bringing full cargoes is increasing. Little or nothing was done in Formosan grades, owing to depression in is reported that Hongkong refined was the only sugar which gave the dealers a profitable return. There was an increase of nearly 22 per cent, in the importation of all kinds, The remarks in the report on the subject of coinage now so keenly debated are worth noting. It is stated that Mexican dollars to the value of Hk. Tls. 130,000 was imported, also copper coins (10 cash pieces) worth Hk. Tls. 106,000 from Hangchow Mint. Dollars equal in value to Hk. Tls. 673,625 were shipped to Shanghai. Respecting the new copper coinage—a subject which has attracted widespread attention and been acrimoniously debated from every point of view,-there is nothing to be added from the experience of Ningpo. The 10-cash pieces were introduced into that port in the same manner as elsewhere, by an amicable arrangement between the provincial authorities and the numerous cash shop proprietors. Handy to use, clean to the touch, and of effective design, these coins immediately sprung into favour, as marking an advance, welcome to everyone, on the questionable copper cash coinage which has done service for so many centuries: But this reception, cordial as it was, was destined to bet forgotten quickly. Soon it became learnt by the populace in general, and the exchange manipulators in particular, that there would be no limit to the output of the new coins and that all market would soon be flooded with them. This, coupled with the fact that the important rise in the

COURT ACCOMMODATION.

The urgent need for larger accommodation | account of boiler cleaning. in the Supreme Court was never, perhaps, better exemplified than it was yesterday, when his Honour the Paisne Judge took his seat to dispose of the weekly general summary list. Every solicitor in the Colony, without exception, appeared to be engaged on behalf of one or other of the numerous litigants, with the result that, not being able to find places at the table provided for them, they were forced to occupy the Press table, by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne-for blocking (unoccupied by the members of the Press at the time) the jury box, and the witness's seats, while the over-flow had to stand about the body of the Court-room, until their turn came to be heard, after which they immediately quitted the Court. And yet withal, there is a good deal of room wasted by the big and quite unnecessary spaces reserved and enclosed for spectators, which, even when most interesting and important cases are being heard, are never more than half occupied, at most, in either Court. The removal of some of the front seats and the accommodation of another table, would surely be appreciated by the legal fraternity.

" THE SURPRISE OF HIS LIFE!

A correspondent writes to tell us that he got the surprise of his life on Thursday last, which he has not got over yet. High exchange and high prices have jogged along hand in hand so long that he, probably like everybody else, had quite given up all hope, of better things to come. However, on Thursday he went to make his usual weekly purchases of supplies from the compradore now little more cheap." The man had never been asked for any rebate, nor was any reduction in prices even hinted at to him, at any time by our correspondent, which made the incident all the more astonishing. "I hold no brief for the compradore, and moreover, as he would, no doubt, be averse to the possible mobbing that might follow, both the business, I abstain from mentioning his name, or giving his address," concludes our correspondent. We may add that the example of the compradore in question might well be emulated by traders in a more general way in the Colony, to the benefit of their patrons and without unfair disadvantage to themselves.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 9th May was delivered in London on the 8th instant,

IT is notified that a memorial of re-entry by the Government of Po Tai Island, Lot No. 786, has been registered according to the law.

A MEMORIAL of re-entry by the Government of Survey District I, Lot No. 5,301, Kowloon City, has been registered according to the law.

MR. J. C. Steen has been appointed an assistant engineer on the Kowloon-Canton Railway Construction, British Section, with effect from the 1st May, 1906.

IT is notified that His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton, under instructions from His Majesty's Minister, Peking, has closed the British vice-consulate at Macao until further

MR. H. Engel, local agent for the Netherlands Trading Co., kindly informs us that he has received telegraphic information that the Bank's dividend for the year 19 15 has been declared at fiftena per cent.

By a clerical error in our issue of last evening we were made to announce that the s.s. Heungshan would commence her cheap Sunday trips to Macao to-morrow, Sunday, 10th inst. It should have read the 17th inst.

MR. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, fined two women \$15 each, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, for obstructing P.C. 49 while in the execution of his duty. They were defended by Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

IT is notified that ships conveying Chinese passengers, under the provisions of the Chinese Emigration Ordinances, 1869 to 1901, will not be allowed to carry them on the upper weather deck, between the 1st of lune and the 15th of October, inclusive.

TERMS are advertised of proposed leases of foreshores and sea-bed, situate at Wang Chau, Deep Bay. The areas to be leased are 7.13 and 46.89 acres, respectively; the Crown rent has been fixed at the rate of \$1 per acre for the first three years, and at the rate of \$15 per acre during the remaining 15 years.

A LOT of Crown land at Ping Chau, measuring 350 square feet, is to be sold by public auction land by a Japanese engineer, and the on the 22nd inst., at 2.30 p.m., at the District Land Office "Beaconsfield." The upset price is \$4, but the purchaser must, within three days of the day of sale, pay the sum of \$200 stance of the inroads the Japanese are making into the industrial and commercial for the building at present standing upon the

THE S.S. Kwong Tung will not be leaving for Macao to-morrow, Sunday, the 10th instant, on

EiGHT cases of plague, all terminating fatally, were reported to-day as having occurred in the Colony during the last twenty-four hours.

For dumping rubbish into the harbour, yesterday, a sampanman was this morning fined \$30, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court.

A JUNKMASTER had this morning, at the Police Court, to pay the nominal fine of \$1-imposed Murray Pier, yesterday, with his junk. MR. H. H. J. Gompertz is expected back from

England on the 18th instant, and will resume his duty as first police magistrate. Mr. F. A. Hazeland will return to the small Court, while Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne will go back as first clerk at the Magistracy. WE are informed that, in consequence of the

recent complaint of the crew of the s.s. Earl of Carrick as to the state of the fo'csle of that vessel, Capt. Grant has undertaken to have that portion of the ship thoroughly disinfected and painted before the men are again allowed to enter it. IN Barbados the absence of Anopheles mos

quitoes and of malaria is a fact which is well known. The explanation of this phenomenon has been lately attempted to be explained by Mr. C. K. Gibbons to the presence of a smal fish, known locally as "millions" (Girardines versicolor), which preys on the larvæ of mos-

THE Boston Globe:-"It is said, on the high authority of a celebrated American medical journal, that, although the Chinese people live on a germ-saturated soil, they are singularly free from typhoid fever and other diseases of which water is the medium of communication. This condition is attributed to the universacustom of copious tea-drinking."

he has long dealt with, and upon obtaining THE lease of five lots of foreshores at Hang to be granted for terms of 75 years each. The contents in square feet of each lot are, respectively, 7,525, 2,730, 8,330, 3,500 and 3,500. The Crown rent payable in respect of the two last named is \$16 each, and on the other three the | the large contracts for the Government

> A CHINAMAN was picked up, at about ten o'clock last night, in a semi-conscious condition outside the Tai Ping theatre. He was removed to No. 7 Station, where he was temporarily attended to. He then informed the police that he was knocked down by a tramcar, the number of which he did not know. He was conveyed to the Government Civi Hospital.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the Band of the 2nd Batt., Royal West Kent Regt on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next from c to 6.30 p.m.:-

יכיה הו ב זווחזו	S	
March	"Under the Double Eagle"	Wagner
Overture to	"Mignon"	Thomas
Official Comme		Andran
Selection from	are to be	W-1.31(-1
Valse	Dolores "	W Ald telliel
Serenade	"D'Amour"	
balaction from	Mr. Popple	
Selection from	God Save the King.	

WHILE a Chinese woman, residing at No. 19, Stanley Street, first floor, was yesterday hanging out her clothing over the verandah to be dried, she lost her-balance and fell into the water-channel below. The woman alighted on her head, and as she was still alive when picked up by the police, she was conveyed to hospital. She died, however, a few hours later-never regaining consciousness-from a fractured skull Her body was then removed to the mortuary.

MR. S. T. Dunn, superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department, notifies in the Gazette that a communication has been received from the Director of the Imperial Institute (South Kensington, London, S. W.) stating that he has received inquiries regarding the supply of the small stripped canes (rattans) used in basket-making, and asking for quetations and samples from Hongkong producers. Specimens of the canes referred to may be seen at the Afforestation Office.

FOLLOWING are the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of specie in reserve, in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st May, 1906, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks.

Average Amount, in Reserve Banks. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$3,071,977 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-

poration,..... 11,263,621 National Bank of China, Limited,..... 65,509

Total,.....\$14,404,107 \$10,840,000

An unemployed Indian watchman has of late given the Police at West Point some trouble, and notwithstanding the many chances that were given him he paid no heed, consequently Inspector Collett settled it this morning. This

Indian was formerly employed as watchman to a firm at No. 28, Salt Fish Lane. He was recently discharged. Since he was dismissed the watchman has been wont to return to the shop, after they had closed for the night, and bang the door and demand an explanation as to why he was discharged. The police were called by the shopkeeper on two different occasions, but he refused to prosecute. Last night, the Indian, taking advantage of the shopkeeper, returned and raised another row. This time the Indian was arrested, but still the shopkeeper intimated that it was not his desire to prosecute. Inspector Collett informed the shopkeeper that this time the police were going to prosecute and that the shop people would be subprensed. The shopkeeper did not like this and agreed to prosecute. This morning He was fined \$10, and bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for one year.

THE AMERICAN MEAT SCANDALS.

AUSTRALIA'S POSITION.

A representative of the Telegraph waited this morning upon the Queensland Government Commissioner concerning the recent revelations published as to the nature of the meat products canned in Chicago.

Mr. Jones said, "the condition of affairs has

long been known, not alone to those interested in the industry, but to many of the general public. Some twelve months since Pearson's Weekly published articles exposing the nefarious utilization of putrid and diseased carcases, also the foul state of the slaughterhouses and packing rooms, and the frequently filthy as well as diseased condition of many of the men employed. Personally, I never make any attempt to criticize the products of other countries. I prefer to introduce Australian goods upon their actual merits. If we cannot compete then we must take a back seat. This nonsensical talk, however, that Australian canners have paid too little attention to the get-up, of their products, using awkward-looking tins, with hideous unresthetic labels, does not hold good. As a matter of fact, when I was in Brisbane at Christmas, our packers were exhibiting side by side our cans with the American article, got up almost in perfect imitation of our own. Anyhow, as close as the trade-marks law would, allow them. The reason that we have not been able to compete with the Americans in the canned meat industry has been purely a matter of price. This more especially in the markets of the Orient. Now, at the present moment, heef is very dear in Australia, as high as 22/- per 100 lbs dressed. yet this is considerably cheaper than ruling rates in the American market. We have the most complete boiling-down works, with the very latest machinery, expert managers and skilled artisans. There is not anything good

have that we do not also control. If our meat is cheaper ('he splendid quality is acknowledged) and the cost of canning and production equal, the Amerians can only under-sell us by the methods the exposure of which has shocked the civilized world. Take Manila; the American has not the slightest chance to compete with Queensland in tendering for rent is to be assessed at the end of five years. supplies of frozen meat. We beat both the Argentina and the United States easily, and secure, the order. But when it comes to canned goods in Manila we have not any chance. This applies not only to the Eastern market; it is the same with the other food-importing countries. Last year we exported over £1,500,000 sterling of frozen meat, yet our shipments of canned goods just. barely turned £200,000. The demand for our frozen lambs invariably exceeds the supply.

and labour-saving which the American packers

"I told you last year that the other Australian States were closely following the example of Queensland in passing laws which exact the most rigid Government inspection of 'all' food' products intended for over-sea exportation. Not only have the beasts to be examined by the veterinaries before slaughtering, but there hog products. This all helps to establish the the alien to land with or without fault on his soundness of our article in the foreign markets. part. There are greedy and selfish men to be found in every country. Men who, for a temporary, perhaps only a slight, advantage over their competitors, would spoil a market by sending inferior shipments. It is the Honourable Digby Denham, the Minister for Agriculture in Queensland, to whom is due all the credit for the rigid laws with respect to State supervision of food products. Quite recently, he passed a most severe Dairy Inspection Act. Not only is cleanliness made compulsory, but there is regular and systematic testing and inspection at all creameries and butter and cheese factories.

"Australian legislation is, as you are aware, bitterly and unkindly criticized, and more often than not by people of our own race, who do not understand our men and their methods, yet last year we exported to the value of £56,000,000. Not a bad little handful sovereigns for a tountry containing a population of less than 4,000,000. In addition, and showing the varied climatic and soil conditions of the States, there was an inter-State exchange of products to the value of over £37,000,000,"

At the present time the coal trade of Newcastle, N.S.W., is brisk, and it promises even better things. There was in the harbour last month a fleet of some 60 vessels waiting for coa cargoes, nearly all of them sailers of large tonnage. The tramp steamers for the moment were not much in evidence. The list of vessels to arrive has on it about 120 names, and its length is being more than maintained. A good demand for foreign requirements is therefore assured for the winter, and the prospects in respect of the inter-Blate trade are at least equally good. The negotiations now in progress for the formation of a "vend," which shall regulate the output and the selling price of coal, seem likely to end satisfactorily to the promoters of the arrangements

Ar about 6,30 o'clock yesterday morning, an accident occurred in a house at No. 3, Wing Shing Street, and as a result a Chinese girl, about eight years of age, died some hours later. Although the accident occurred early in the morning, the police were not notified until last night, after the child had died. According to the story told the police by the mother of the children, it is related that, at the time mentioned, her elder daughter and the other child were in the kitchen. The elder was pouring out boiling water from an earthenware pot into a basin for the younger one to wash its face. The handle of the pot was hot and as she could bear the heat no longer she dropped the pot of boiling water and scalded her sister. Instead of informing the police authorities of the occurrence and seeing that the unfortunate the Indian was placed before Mr. F. Hazeland. | child was removed to the hospital, the old woman summoned a Chinese doctor. The child died the same afternoon,

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SOUTH-MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

A SINO-JAPANESE PRESERVE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th June, 11.50 a.m.

The formation of the South Manchurian Railway into a joint stock company, with limited liability, has been authorised.

The subscription to shares in the concern is opened exclusively to Japanese and Chinese, no foreigners being allowed to hold any shares.

The authorised capital of the company will be Yen 150,000,000.

S.S. "RUBP."

THE CASE OF CAPT. ALMOND:

Although it was known several weeks ago that the popular captain of the Rubi, R. W. Almond, had been acquitted, of violation of the immigration laws, the Manila Cablenews says the decision of the Supreme Court, which goes extensively into law, and was written by Judge Carson, has just been made public.

It was alleged that Captain Almond, about October 27 brought a Chinaman to Manila from Hongkong, and that the man was afflicted with trachoma, a loathsome contagious disease, and that the captain allowed him to land at a place and time other than that designated by the immigration-officers and contrary to instructions issued.

The captain was charged with a violation of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1903, entitled " An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States. The Act provides that a penalty of Proo, or a term of three years, shall be imposed for a violation thereof. Captain Almond was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine according to this Act.

The statute reads simply that the officer "who shill permit such alien to land etc." The defendant contended that the word permit" implied that the landing of the alien. to constitute a criminal offence must have been with the Captain's tacit consent. The word "permit," as defined in the Century Dictionary, means to suffer to be or allow without expressly authorizing. The Supreme Court held that, if this requirement was intended to make the master of a vessel an insurer against their landing at all hazards, Congress would have chosen terms more clearly expressive of such intention, and instead of using a word of is a systematic inspection of all factories and uncertain meaning would have affixed a works. There is microscopic examination of all penalty where the captain in charge permitted

The attorneys for the prosecution contended that the officer was responsible criminally even though he had tiken every precaution possible and done all in his power to prevent the unlawful landing. The Court thought that the evidence of record was sufficient to sustain the contention of Captain Almond that he adopted the due precautions and that the Chino's land- . ing was without his consent and despite the precautions taken.

The Court says in conclusion: "We think this statute was not intended to secure the obedience to all the rules of the immigration officers at all bazards, but at most to require good faith and full diligence in the effort to

comply with them." Judgment of the trial court is reversed and the accused is acquitted of the offence with the costs of both instance de officio and the bond for the appearance of the accused cancelled.

INDIAN Constable 841, of No. 8 Police Station, & hung out a pair of canvas gaiters to dry yesters day, but when he wanted them, they had disappeared. He did not expect to see them again, but in the afternoon he discovered the missing gaiters in the basket of a marine hawker, who was walking in his direction. The marine man was arrested, and charged with theft. On being placed before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, the defendant could give no satisfactory explanation as to how the gaiters were found in his basket. The gaiters cost the Government \$2,53, and defendant said he purchased them from a man for one cent. His Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Indian (Lightning) toth inst. French (Tourans) 11th inst. Canadian (Athenian) 12th inst. Canadian (Empress of India) 12th inst. American (Doric) 16th inst. Indian (Sulsang) 18th inst.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Copile arrived at San Francisco on 7th inst. The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of China left Yokohama, p.m., on 8th inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru left Shanghai on 8th inst., at 8 p.m., and is due here on 10th inst., at daylight. The Imperial German Mail s.s. Zieles

which left here on 6th inst., at 7 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on 8th inst., at 3 p.m. The N. Y. K. Australian Line s.s. Kumano Maru left Manila for this port on 9th inst., and

is expected here on 11th inst. The N. Y. K. Bombay Line s.s. Ceylon Maru left Kobe for this port via Shanghai on 7th inst., and is expected here on 18th inst. The M. M. Co.'s s.s. Tourans, with the next French mail, left Saigon on 9th inst, at 4 p.m., instead of Friday, at 1 p.m., and is due here on

Monday nighte: The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Athenion arrived at Shanghai at 12,30 p.m., on 8th inst., and left again at 8 a.m., Saturday, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at noon, on rath inst.

TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's.]

The Royal Marriage Festivities. LONDON, 7th June. The Prince and Princess of Wales have

left Madrid. King Alphonso and the Queen bid them a most cordial farewell at the station.

The Madrid Outrage. The Republican editor, Senor Nakens, admits having sheltered the perpetrator of

the bomb outrage, after the event. The Japanese Naval Officers

in England Twenty Japanese naval officers lunched with the King and Queen at Windsor Castle, and afterwards inspected the castle.

The Resignation of Sir Edward Clarke.

Sir Edward Clarke has resigned his seat i the House of Commons.

Launch of a Cunarder. The Cunard liner Lusitania has been launched on the Clyde.

The Lusitania is a vessel of 32,500 tons, propelled by the Turbine system, and is the largest and fastest vessel in the world. She is designed to steam 25 knots.

Austria and Italy:

The Emperor Francis has exchanged the being admitted for 50 cents. most cordial telegrams with King Victor Emanuel, expressing unalterable mutual friendship.

HARBOUR OFFICE AS A MARKET.

In the British Colonies one sometimes hears of strange adaptations of stranger structures for use as Government departmental offices, but these more usually partake of the "annex-"ing" of some big godown, altering the same in the requisite furniture," and there you are;" and general produce. The scheme at least has the moneychanger. the merit of novelty, and as there does not appear to be any other particular use to which was granted until Wednesday next. Defendto nut the vacated building, perhaps a better scheme could not have been devised. A marine commander, in the Harbour Office the other day, remarked to a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph, that the building would make an ideal scamen's hospital, but he had Tuesday next there will be considered:evidently not studied its environments, nor. Minutes and report of the committee appointed apparently, was he aware that the new building to investigate certain complaints in regard to just across the way was to be used as a place | the publication of the market price lists; for the sale and distribution of our daily sup- minute by the Registrar General relative to

NOCTURNAL ACROBAT. SENT TO GAOL.

where near it. Heaven forfend!

A Chinaman calling himself Tsang Kin appeared before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, charged with being a rogue and vagabond inasmuch as he was found wandering about the public street during the small hours of this morning, and having no fixed place of abode. Defendant denied the accusation of "wandering about the street," saying that he was getting fresh air. Evidence was heard to the effect that when Tsang was first sighted by the police he was looking up the staircase of different houses. The policeman lost sight of the man for a while, but on turning the next corner he found I sang busily climbing up the scaffolding, which was erected outside house No. 13, Lower Lascar Row. The officer told Tsang to come down and be arrested. Tsang replied that if he didn't look out he would drop on him. Eventually the acrobatic gentleman was marched to the Central Police Station. At the Court to-day, Tsang said that he did not go up the scaffolding for any unlawful purpose, but simply to get the wind and to "see things." He was sentenced to fitteen days' hard labour.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT WITH THE EAST.

"We hope to be able to announce in the course of a few weeks," said Mr. Carruthers, the other day, "a very considerable alteration with regard to the Eastern trade. The matter is not yet ripe for the particulars to be disclosed, | been to lower and steadier values. Other imbut it is anticipated that there will be a marked development in certain matters connected with the East, in which this State will participate very considerably." The Commercial Agent for New South Wales in the East, Mr. J. B. Suttor, is shortly coming to Sydney on a visit, and will, the Premier thinks, do much good in explaining matters. Mr. Suttor was to leave about the middle of May, and should therefore be here in about four weeks from that time. It is possible that the Premier may refer to the bringing of New South Wales and other States of Australia within the favoured nations treatment in connection with the Japanese conventional tariff, in which case certain items will receive preserential treatment. Great Britain more particularly comes under this head in regard to a number of items.—Bydney Daily Telegroph. ages of 3,704 bales in White Raw and 2,838 I fair.

THE N.D.L. "RUON."

RYPAIRS SHORTLY COMPLETED.

Messrs. Melchers & Co. inform us that the repairs of the Imperial German mail steamer Roon will be finished at Nagasaki on the 27th inst, and that this steamer will be despatched from Hongkong to Europe via usual ports of call on the 11th of July, 1

> PRIZE FIGHT. AT THE CITY HALL.

As announced in our issue last evening was to be the case, the proprietor of the Britt' Nelson fight pictures gave a special Press exhib tion, as a preliminary to the show which takes place to night, in the Theatre Royal, City Ha I, at 9 p.m. These pictures evince the vast strides that have been made in bringing the production of living pictures as near perfection as possible, and looking upon them last night, gave one all the realistic impressions of fight, actually going on before one's eyes. The pictures are remarkably clear and steady, that vibration as the films are rolled off, with which we are all familiar from previous shows of the sort, and which was so irritating and trying to the eyes being almost entirely absent-The only thing wanting to make it quite "the real thing," was the sound of the "pud" as the glaves found a goal on the face of one or other of the opponents. All lovers of the noble art of self-defence will find the show well worth a visit, and as booking is going mertily on a full house should be assured for to-night, at any rate, especially as the prices are very reason-'able-\$2 and \$1, soldiers and sailors in uniform

MUNEY-CHANGER-IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED THEFT FROM JOE,

Mak Chak, a money-changer, of No. 112, Queen's Road East, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, with stealing \$ 10 from Job Roberts, foreman, Army Service Department, at 9 a.m. to-day,

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

At about nine o'clock this morning, the comby the erection of walls and partitions, putting | plainant went to defendant's shop and tendered him a ten-dollar note in exchange for subsiyou have an office fit for the Lord High Chan- | diary coins. The defendant placed the roll of cellor, or the Lord High anybody else, for coins, tepresenting ten dollars, on the counter that matter. Here in Hongkong, however, the | and also fifty-five cents extra as premium. The old rule, if it can be called such, is to be revers- | complainant was so surprised at this that he ed, and when the Harbour Master's depart- | forgot all about the \$10 in small coin, but took ment moves into its new home now just near- | the premium and walked away. After having ing completion, on the Praya, and situated to | proceeded about one hundred yards from the the east of the Canton wharf, on the 1st prox., | shop he discovered his mistake and rushed back the offices vacated are to be altered and in to the shop for his money. It was alleged future utilized as a pork and vegetable defendant said complainant took it away, and market, as an annexe to the market erect- would not return the money. Complainant ed just opposite to that building, and went to No. 2'Police Station and reported the which is to be used for the sale of fish, meat, I occurrence to Inspector Gourlay, who arrested

> Mr. Goldring asked for a remand, which ant was released on bail in the sum of \$50.

> > SANITARY BOARD.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board on plies of food, and no hospital is wanted any. reserving a cemetery for Chinese; correspondence relative to the live-washing procedure; correspondence relative to the vacation of the native quarters of the Yau-ma-ti Police Station: and correspondence relative to the removal of ceilings during the cleansing and disinfection of premises.

SHANGHAL IN. 1905.

A RECORD YEAR. [Concluded from yesterday.]

Following is the concluding portion of Commissioner H. E. Hobson's report on the trade of Shanghai for 1905 :-

(b.) Exports and (c) Re-exports.—A decrease of 22 millions taels, or 17 per cent., in the value of this trade, compared with that of 1974, is disclosed by the Returns. To this large decline Raw Cotton contributes the largest share. The export of Cotton shows a large falling off from the high figures of the preceding year-about 485 050 piculs, of which 279,000 piculs are reexports and 206,000 piculs exports. The area planted locally was reported as very large, and the crop promised extremely well until the floods in September, which did considerable damage in some districts and in many others stopped the steady development of the plants, with a consequent lessening of production and deterioration of quality. In spite of these drawbacks the crop was probably as large as that of 1004 The decreased export is due to high exchange, more cautious buying on the part of exporters, and efforts on the part of producers to maintain prices, the stocks remaining on hand at the end of the year being much larger than at the beginning. The abnormal prices of 1904 have not been maintained, the general trend having portant decreases are also shown under Hides (34 per cent.), White Raw Silk (30 per cent.), Wild Raw Silk (30 per cent.), and Black Tea (50 per cent.). Among the goods that show marked improvements will be found Fresh and Preserved Eggs (75 per cent.), Sesamum Seed (270 per cent.), and Waste Silk (37 per cent.). Japan alone took to million taels worth of goods less than in the previous year. The business done in Silk was very limited. For the fourth year in succession the White Silk crop was only a small one, and the increased Native consumption tends to accentuate the deficiency caused by indifferent crops. In the export of Raw Bilk to Foreign countries there was a decrease of 5,002 piculs, and Re-recled fell from 12,964 to 8,856 piculs. The shipments to France alone show short-

the departures of Re-reeled for America continued steady throughout the season. In Steam Filatures the export figures differ but slightly from those of the previous year. A partial failure of the eccoon crop in Chehkinng and heavy speculative purchases brought the prices to a level which the losses incurred in 1904 hardly justified. Subsequently, with an advance in the Silk market during July, August, and September, prospects brightened up; but the rise in sterling exchange which characteris-

bales in Re-reeled. On the other hand,

ed the latter part of the year soon paralysed all transactions in Silk, and it may be said that for nine-tenths of the Shanghal Silk filatures the year has been an unprofitable one. In Straw Braid the receipts at Shanghai of transhipment cargo and that intended for the local market show an increase of 4,264 bales over the total of the previous year-not an unsatisfactory result, considering that the reduction on homeward freights from Tsingtau enabled steamers

to take cargo from the port direct to Europe at lower rates than those demanded from Shanghai to the same destination. There was a falling off in all descriptions of Mottled plaits, Tuscans, Pearls, and Fancies, and a decided increase in Plain White, Plain Splits, and Cords. The American market took the most expensive Fine Splits, Plain White, and Fine Mottled Braids, the value of which is much greater than the ordinary coarse cargo shipped to Great Britain and the Continental potts. Taking the violent fluctuations of exchange during the year into consideration, prices have been remarkably steady, and may be said to have advanced largely when reduced to a sterling basis. A comparison of the Special tables giving the Tea exported during the years 1904 and 1905 shows considerable decreases in the export of Black Tea to Great Britain and the United States. The Hankow market opened late in the season; the protracted wet weather had retarded the preparation of the leaf, and Foreign buyers were not anxious to operate until better acquainted with the damage done. In Green Teas, business on the whole has been satisfactory, especially to those interested to the Enghigh market, and this despite the larger quantity. shipped there during the year. The lower grades were mostly favoured, and in good demand at very full rates, much against the

generally expressed opinion. All experts seem

to agree as to the inferiority this season of both

the Black and Green Tea leaf, but neverthe-

less both staples appreciated in the consuming

markets to an extent little anticipated by

COAST TRADE. (b.) Original Shipments Coastwise .- This trade represents a value of 331 million taelsan increase of 41 million tacks over the figures for 1904. Shipments to Newchwang alone advanced from Hk. Ils. 5924,000 to Hk. Tls. 0.677,000. Local industries seem to have done well, and important increases are recorded in the export to coast ports of Native-made Cigaretters and milled Flour and Paper. There is a falling off in the departures of Shanghai-made Sheetings and Drills, but from a money making point of view 150; is said to have been the most satisfactory year since the Cotton mills employing Foreign machinery started.

(b.) Reshipments Coastwise.—No remarks. (c.) Coastwise Arriva's.—As compared with the total in the preceding year, the decrease in the value of this trade amounts to 154 million tacls, more than half of which is accounted for under Raw Cotton. The port chiefly concerned in this result is Hankow, and among the other goods mostly affected are Cow and Ruffalo, Hides, Sesamum Seed, White Raw Silk, Wild Silk, and Black Tea.

INLAND TRANSIT.

(a.) Inwards.—The value of the trade was Hk. Tls. 1,548,978, or Hk. 7 ls. 323,000 less than in 1904.

(b.) Outwards.—No changes worthy of com-

Entries and clearances, represent 10,265 vessels and 14,344,162 tons—an increase of 8 ci vessels and 2,162,364 tons on the figures of the preceding year. On the Shanghai-Soochow-Hangchow lines the number of steam-launches, passenger-boats, and trading junks is yearly increasing, and the tonnage employed in that traffic amounted to over 1,100,000 tons. There is also a fair improvement in the trade carried on under Inland Steam Navigation Rules. The year was not a good one for freights, and certainly unprofitable for many of the outside boats, with the exception of those which had big charters with the Russian Government The great expectations in the freight market of a boom on the cession of hostilities were not released, and though the rates for Vladivostock were in certain instances very high, a large part of the profit was eaten up by the delay in

loading and discharging. PASSENGER TRAFFIC

Is yearly increasing. TREASURE.

The recorded movements of Gold and Silver Bullion between Shanghai and Foreign countries show a net import of Gold worth Hk. Tis. 7, 64,000, and a net import of Silver to the value of Hk. Tls. 8,968,000. As was the case in 1904, there were important arrivals from Japan of Gold Coins, valued at 104 million taels, and no indication is given in the statistical table as regards their further destination; we have, however, good reasons to suppose that the bulk were melted down here into Gold Bars and eventually forwarded to Europe, chiefly through the medium of Union post offices. During 1905 silver reached its highest level since 896, and the price almost touched There was a large demand for the East and an increase in the shipments to China. Exchange, which at the beginning of the year was nominally 2s. 9d, for the Shanghai tael, touched its lowest, 2s. 6d., in March and April, and then steadily rose to 25, 10 d. at the close.

(a.) Poreign.—Malwa shows a decline nearly 5,000 piculs, the high rates which obtained during the first part of the year having evidently tended to reduce the consumption. The highest prices, Tls. 840 to Tls. 1,060, according to age and quality, were quoted during June and July; prices then commenced to recede, until by the end of the year they stood at Tis. 740 to Tis. 892, or at lower figures than when the year began. In Bengal the heavy stocks carried over from the previous season, and a very successful crop of China Opium, kept prices down and depressed the markets. The arrivals exceeded by some 1,200 piculs those of 1904.

(b.) Native.-A full crop, as in the preceding year. The arrivals of Szechuan and Yunnan Opium show increases of 3,025 piculs and 715 piculs respectively.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:-On the 9th at 11.40 a. The barometer has risen slightly over S. China and Japan, and fallen a little in N. China.

Pressure is lowest over Manchuria, and highest over NE. Japan and the China Sea. Moderate and fresh SW, winds are indicated over the N. part of the China Sea.

Co-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG, CANTON MACAO STEAMBOAT LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

COMMENCING ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT, THE STEAMER

"HEUNGSHAN,"

WILL RUN REGULAR EXCURSION TRIPS BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MACAO:

HOURS OF DEPARTURE:

From Hongkong, 9 A.M., arriving at Macao about Noon. 4 P.M., arriving at Honglong about 7 P.M. There will also be a Second Departure for Macao at 8 P.M.

N.B.-Departures from Hongkong from DOUGLAS WHARF and NOT the Steamboat Company's Whatf.

This Steamer has lately been installed with Electric Light and Electric Fans, "EXCURSION FARES:

BRITT & NELSON FIGHT PICTURES.

AT THE THEATRE ROYAL

Commencing at Nine o'clock,

Prices \$2, \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors 50 Cents.

PARTMENTS (Unfurnished) wanted by

(Cartleman, Large Bedroom, Verandah,

Bathroom and Boy's Quarter indispensable.

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE:

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

"APPALACHEE"

vill be despatched for the above Ports, about

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

"LOMBARD"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

"PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAL, KOBE AND

УОКОНАМА.

Captain Girard, will be despatched as above,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUGTION,

MONDAY,

the 11th day of June, 1906, at 3 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

. PROPERTY,

situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,

All those PIECES or PARCELS OF

GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid regis-

tered in the Land Office respectively as the

REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF

INLAND LOT No. 505 and the REMAINING

PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 505, together

with the Messunges thereon, known as Nos. 54,

Area 3,694 square feet or thereabouts. Term

For further particulars and conditions

Messis, JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

JUST LANDED.

A FRESIL CONSIGNMENT OF

(Milkmaid Brand).

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

H. RUTTONJEE,

Hongkong and Kowloon.

Nos. 4, 6, 8, to and 12, Wanchai Road.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1906,

999 years.

sale, apply to—

Vi received instructions to sell by

/ ESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH, have

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

"TOURANE,"

MARITIMES.

TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon.

Mangkang, 9th June, 1906.

THE Company's Steamship

on TUESDAY, the 12th instant.

Hongkang, 9th June, 1906.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

And MONDAY, 11th June,

"G. P. L.,"

Clo Hongkong Telegraph.

CO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 9th June,

Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

Good locality. Moderate terms.

Address:—

Hougkong, 9th June, 1906.

Honokong, 9th June, 1906.

THE Steamship

THE 'Steamship

Return Fare, 1st Class, to any part of saloon decks \$3.00 Single do. Return do. 2nd Class 1.50 Single do.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied by Cafe Weismann. Children under 12 Half-Price. Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the Company HOTEL MANSIONS (opposite the Hongkong Hotel), or on board the Steamer. NO CHITS will be accepted, and servants' passages must be paid for.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

COMMERCIAL

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs, E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 8th inst.:-Since we last wrote there has been no improvement in the local share market and but

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

few transacti as have been put through. Banks,-Sales have been effected of Mongkong & Shanghai Banks at \$800, the market closing firm with buyers at \$810. Nationals

can be negotiated at \$38. Marine Insurances.—Cantons continue on offer at \$360 but without finding buyers. Unions are still inquired for at quotation, while both North Chinas and Yangtszes remain unaltered

Fire Insurances .- There are no changes under this heading. China Fires are quoted at \$85 but can probably be placed at \$84. Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$305.

Shipping.-China and Manilas are in fair demand at \$21. Douglases continue firm at \$40. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are in request at \$244. Indos have further depreciated and close weak with sellers at \$75. We are informed that the balance at profit and loss a/c, after making due allowance for depreciation, and the transfer of £39,807 1s, od to the underwriting account, is £27,247 out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of per share and carry forward £2,452. Star Ferries are the same, viz., \$30 and \$21 for.

old and new shares respectively. Refineries.-China Sugars are still on the market at \$165 but without business. Luzons are nominally quoted at \$25. Perak Sugars are stronger and are now wanted at Tls. 1021.

Mining.-There is but little to report. Chinese Engineerings are slightly easier and have been fixed at Tls. to, but the quotation is a nominal one. Orientals are unchanged. The company has just declared an interim dividend of fifty cents gold per share. Raubs are stronger with buyers at \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.-Hongkong and Whampon Docks have receded to \$160 closing with sellers at this rate. Kowloon Wharfs are unaltered with no business to report at \$163. Shanghai Docks have been placed at Tls. 115, but towards the close sellers predominate. Hongkew Whatfs are procur able at Tls. 225.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.-Hongkong Lands have declined to \$118 without sales. Shanghai Lands are a shade firmer and have been sold at Tls. 1161. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$130. Humphreys' Estates are to be

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have reacted to Tls. 70 at which rate shares have changed hands. There are buyers of Hongkong Cottons at \$14, and sales are reported of Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 73. Internationals and Socy Chees are both offering at quotations.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are slightly weaker and have sellers at \$187. China Providents are obtainable at \$9, and Dairy Farms are quoted at \$16. Hongkong Elect have been disposed of in small lots at \$154. and China Lights and Powers fetched \$10. South China Morning Posts are quiet at \$28. Langkats are steady and continue in demand at Tls. 230. Watsons have buyers at \$13\frac{1}{2}, and Wm. Powells 56, 58, 60 and 62, Stone Nullah Lune, and

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE. Selling.

4 months' sight 1 7/16 America—Bank T.T.50} Shanghai-Bank T.T.72 lava-Bank T.T.126 · Buying.

i'months' right

6 months' sight

NGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK Guaranteed to be fresh and wholesome. 30 days' sight San Francisco & Now York ..513 Exceptionally low prices for retailand wholesale buyers. 30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne.2/1 13/16 Per Dozen tins \$2.50. Per Case of 4 dozen tins \$9.50.

DAN LENO'S inimitable Comic Patter : The Huntsman, Who does the house belong to, Going to the Races, The shopwalker. The Mustin man, Mrs. Kelly, McGlochell's men.

Intimations.

A SMALL SELECTION

ROBINSON PIANO Co.'s

STOCK OF

GRAMOPHONE

RECORDS.

FROM THE

HARRY LAUDER'S Famous Scotch Comic Songs: Killiecrankie, Referee, Stop your Tickling Jock, I'm fu the noo, She is my Daisy, Mister John

GEO. ROBEY. Prehistoric men, Poor thing, I live underneath, Kindness

ARTHUR ROBERT'S Trial by Jury, Topsy Turvey, For Thee.

LOUIS BRADFIELD and FARKOA. in songs from all the latest operas.

ANDREW BLACK. Annie Laurie, Piper O'Dundee, Land o' the Leal, Mac-Gregor's Gathering, Banks of Allen Water, March of the Cameron men, Scots wha hae.

BEN DAVIES. Songs of Araby, My Pretty Jane, When other Lips, Tom.

EDWARD LLOYD. Holy City, Death' of Nelson. Yes, let me like a soldier fall. When all the world is fair.

JOHN HARRISON. 'Tis the Day, Come into the Garden Maud, Sailor's Grave.

FRANCISCO. La Paloma, Prologue from Pagliacci, Toreador song, La Marseillaise, Lost chord, Largo al Factotum.

BAND SELECTIONS. by Coldstream and Grenadier Guards, Besses o' th' Barn, La Garde Republicaine, Bohemian Orchestra, etc.

Faust, Chinese Honeymoon, Toreador, Gondoliers, Cingalce, Belle of New York, Orchid, etc.

SOUZA'S FAMOUS MARCHES. Chorister's waltz, Laughing Water,

Mosquito Parade, Navajo Cakewalk, Darkies' dream, Jolly Fellows waltz, Happy Darkies; Les Patineurs waltz, Salome, Double Eagle march, Estudiantina waltz, Valse Bleu, Salut d'Amour, In the good old summer time, Loin du Bal, Sword and Lance march, Whistling Rufus, Smoky Mokes.

MELBA, PATTI, Caruso, Tamagno and all the great operatic artists.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

THE ORIGINAL

WHISKY

\$14.00 Per

THAT'S ALL

Pronounced the best Scotch Whisky at the price on the market. DON'T BE MISLED BY

IMITATIONS.

ALHAMBRA & LA UNION FACTORIES.

WINE MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1906,

[41

Sippping—Steamers. OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD. CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES. FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT. MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL. TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OU'	TWARD.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PING SUEY"	la ,
FOR LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWER # GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POO LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWER LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWER # GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POO LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWER	PROMETHEUS "	y.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE. OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH' THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL. OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

STRAMER

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, vid "OANFA"	7th July.
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and "KEEMUN" PACIFIC COAST	Dun toth June. 13th July. for Hongkong

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

CHINA NAVIGATI	ON CO., LI	MITED.
FOR	STEAMERS.	To SAIL
WATOW, TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	" ниісном" †	11th June
TIME THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	A STATE OF THE STA	r eth

AMOY and SHANGHAI..... "SHAOHSING" † 11th MANILA SHANGHAL..... "KIUKIANG" + 13th AMOY, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "BUNGKIANG " * 14th MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR-THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-" CHANGSHA" # 1 27th TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE)

† Taking Cargo on through Bitts of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports, * The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted qualified Surgeon is carried.

I Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian For Freight or Passage, apply to

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS,



HONGKONG-MANILA.

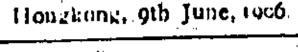
Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.-Saloon and ships-Electric Light-Perfect Cuisine-Surgeon and Stewardess carried. -All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

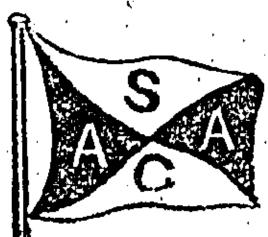
MANILA CHINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

		,		(, .
Steamship.	Tons.	Captala.	For	Salling Dates.
ZAFIRO	-	,	to the	SATURDAY, 16th June, at Noon.
RUBI	. 2540	R. Almond		SATURDAY, 23rd June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.





STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast). About Steamship "ANGLO SAXON"

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Hongknog, 31st May, 1906.

General Agents

Bentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN. THE LATEST METHOD of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. 37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL From the University of Pannsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkoun, tand July, 1905.

TSIN TING. LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY. STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AQUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FERS. Consultation Free. Hongkong, joth July, 1904

Shipping—Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STRAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Manila, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.) THE Steamship

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light. 💡

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. N.B.—To assure the additional comfort

Hongkong, 5th June, 1906.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"

This Steamer departs from Hongkong on I Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays at 8 A.M., Deputts from Macao on Week Days at 1.30 F.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 F.M.,

\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents. On and after Sunday, 29th inst., inclufollowing rates :- 1st and and Class, Single, \$2; Return, \$3; 1st Class, Single with Cabin, \$3; Return, \$5; 3rd Class, Single, 50 cents; Re-

TO SALL

turn, 80 cents.

to do so the following day (Monday) on proavailable for the following day,

"AUSTRALIAN,"

Captain McArther, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant,

passengers the Steamers of the Company have or about the 30th June next. electric fans fitted in staterooms. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

if tide permits.

FARES:-Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Tickely sive, every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the

All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1 First Class Passengers, who do not care to returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30 return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed P.M.

duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should FARES: the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Hali Ticket will be The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG Co. Heegkong, 10th May, 1906.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

"BENLOMOND," Captain Henderson, will be despatched as

above, on or about 22nd instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship

"INDRASAMHA;" Captain Wilkes, will be despatched as above, on If sufficient inducement is offered. For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 31st May, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers "KWONG CHOW"....1,309......T. R. MRAD KWONG TUNG "...1,238.....R, RAMSEY. Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every

evening (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton, for Hongkong about 5.30 'clock every evening (Sunday excepted). These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans

in First Class Cabins. Passage Fare-Single Journey ... \$4

Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY

(1st Class single \$2 with cabin \$3.00. and Class single \$1, return ... 1.50. Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each. The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front of the new Western Market, opposite the old

Harbour Office. SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West. Huagkong, 22nd May, 1906,

INDO-CHINASTEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG .- SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamship S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA... RUTSANG* TUESDAY, 12th June, 3 P.M. SHANGHAIWOSANG |TUESDAY, 12th June, 4 P.M. MANILA.....LOONGSANG* ...FRIDAY, 15th June, 4 P.M.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefco and Yangtsze Ports. throughout with Electric Light.

> For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

trongkong, 9th June, 1906. PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

GOPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAL, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OBECON RAILRIAD AND RAYIGAT OF COMPANY. To Sail at Daylight or Steamship "NICOMEDIA" ,......June 21st. "NUMANTIA"......July 14th. "ARABIA"4,483...... Metzenthin "ARAGONIA"...........ErnstErnst

The S.S. "Nicomedia" left Moji on the 6th instant, and is due to arrive here at 7 A.M. on the 11th. Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Rastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE; Acting General Agent.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ZIETEN."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong. kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may

be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1 tth instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 11th Instant, at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 16th 9.30 AM.

instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Underigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & Co., Agenta

Hongkong, 7th June, 1906.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

["PRINZ WALDEMAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Honge kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO.DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 11th instant, at

All Claims must reach us before the 16th instant, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Harakong, fth June, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENAN.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITER

RANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN

GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCE. LONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA). THE Steamship

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised. At BOMBAY, the Steamer is discharging in

Victoria Dock. For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"TOURANE,"

THE Company's Steamship

Captain Girard, will be despatched as above, on or about MONDAY, the 11th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1906 BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR AMOY STRAITS AND RANGOON.

THE Company's Steamship

Captain A. M. Rait, will be despatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight, ...

For Freight or Passage, apply to IARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 7th June, 1906.

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE. FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "APPALACHEE" will be despatched for the above Ports, about

the 16th of June. For Freight and further particulars, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

Honokong, 30th May, 1906.

Intimations.

Agents.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO., CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE No. 35, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this pame.

buffer between Fgypt proper (with our high-WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A S. Watson & Co., Ld., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Work. manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,

Messrs, A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. L. KWONG LOONG furnished the Andex to our Dispensary and gave us every satis

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ld. ORDERS punctually attended to, an CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all unture, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the confort and happiness of man * science has indeed made glant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column, (This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Biedicines exertisticalized, and has we understand, been used ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Johert. Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chasanignae, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand; and Roux, by whom it was sometime since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotia downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed phistourbeet stone) been the object of search of some losopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power-if such could ever have been discovered-of transmiting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the falling energies of the comfirmed raw in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind, buch is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which may it it is extentially and notes have been made. of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in Hington! direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemista and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fijl Islands, St. Heiena, &c., Diemens Fields Advertiver Kinsanzen

Hongkong, Ohina and Manila.

Intimation.

F. BLACKHEAD & GO., ILIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MER-HANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION

· AGENTS, GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA, MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR Launches.

Sale Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM P. & O. SPRCIAL LIQUER SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES. Hanylong, 7th March, 1905.

"HANDS OFF EGYPI"

Turkish obstinacy has produced the result it

was bound to produce. The British Ambassador, on May 3, presented to the Porte a Note, which in substance, though not in form, amounted to an ultimatum. That document invited Turkey to withdraw her troops from the territory which she has unceremoniously "jumped" in the vicinity of the Gulf of Akabah. . . To that invitation not only has no reply yet been vouchsafed, but the Turk has heaped Pelion upon Ossa by a further act of aggression, committed subsequently to the drawing up of the British Note, Not only has he "jumped" Tabah, which was bad; he has done the same by Rafah, which is worse. Let us explain. In order to understand the nuances of the two cases it is necessary to remember the peculiarity, of the relations between England and Turkey with respect to Egypt. The Turk still fegards our presence in the Nile III Valley as an infringement of his rights as Egypt's Suzerain, and on the strength of those rights he now claims to resume, as he would put it, full control over the region at the head of the Gulf of Akabab, which he has permitted the Khedivial Government to occupy temporarily, and for administrative purposes only. The Khedive and his British protectors are, in fact, treated as if they had simply been the warming-pan in the Turkish bed. In view of the real facts,"that reminds one of the Poyalist history of France for school use; in which the whole of the events from the Revolution to the Restoration was accounted for by the explanation that Bonaparte governed the country as Lieutenant-General of the King. On this theory, as it seems, the Turk now thinks, for good reasons of his own, that the time has come to do the administration of the region in question for himself, in spite of the fact that he has never raised any such claim before. So much for Tabah and the appurtenances thereof, But in the case of Rafah the Turk has done still more, Rafah, situated on the Mediterranean coast to the east of El Arish, has always been regarded, time out of mind, as forming part of Egypt proper. in this case there is no shadow of a pretext for setting up a theory of temporary administrative rights conceded to the Khedive by his Suzerain at a time when the latter did not find it convenient to administer his own territory himself. If then, the Turkish case at Tabah is bid, at Rafah it is much worse, and the additional insolence which the Turkish aggression at the latter point implies renders it specially necessary that the British Government, should put its foot down to some purpose. It should be all the more easy to do that, inasmuch as both France and Russia are supporting the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and even the friendly "Aleman" is reported to have officially disclaimed any intention of

backing the furk in this matter.

Why, it may be asked should we work

about the right to occupy a few miles of sandy.

desert, or an insignificant township? The

answer is that the Turkish move, alike at Rafah

unprofitable Sinaitic peninsula is an invaluable

and at Tabah, is an encreachment upon the

hitherto insular position of Egypt. The barren,

way to India, the Suez Canal), and possible menace from Syria. Nevertheless, the Mediterranean coast route has ever been the road by which invaders have come. As the Speciator. put it, in a very informing, article, last week: "This way came the Assytian, the Persian, the Greek, and the Roman, and it was by this route that in modern times first Napoleon's and then Mehomet, Ali marched and remarche ed their troops." The teaching of history, thereadvance any further along that route than the existing frontier line allows him to go. With respect to Tabah the Egyptian argument is of a similar nature. The Sultan, inspired and assisted by Germany, has already pushed the Hedjaz railway, nominally intended for the convenience of pilgrims to the Holy Places, Mecca and Medina, to a point only about sixty miles north-east of the head of the Gulf of Akabah. Now, Egypt cannot prevent him from constructing a branch line to Akabah, which place is within his recognised dominions. But the Tabah district lies on the western shore of the Gulf, and if the Turks were allowed to make good their present claim, Egypt would lose that command of Akabah which the Turks desire because, in their hands, such command would obviously increase very considerably the strategic importance of the proposed line. In plain English, we cannot afford to allow Egypt to lose the command of the head of the Gulf of Akabah. That would mean possible danger to the Suez Canal, because there is a direct route (the old pilgrims' way, now not much used) between Akabah and Suez. Furthermore, if the Canal were blocked in time of war, as it might easily be, the Turks (and possible friends of theirs) would have a direct route independent of the Canal, to the Red Sea: These considerations suffice to show, first, why we cannot admit the Turkish claim to the control of the head of the Gulf, and, secondly, why Turkey, and another Power which may conceivably be at war with us in the future, should most earnestly desire to establish that claim. Lastly, there is the very serious question of British prestige in Egypt, and of the Pan-Islamic movement, of which the Moslem unrest in Egypt is a symptom; but the duty of maintaining our prestige unimpaired is so obvious that we need not labour that point. To conclude, the Sultan, and anybody else it may concern, must be shown that it is hopeless to attempt to reopen the Rayptian question by bringing pressure to bear upon Egypt at strategic points in the Peninsula of Sinal. That is what Abdul Hamid is driving at, and that is what the protector of Egypt and warden of the Canal has to prevent. The only British answer to the Turk, therefore, must be-" Hands off Egypt "-[Q Pail Mail Gaselie, 3

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

KING, EDWARD,

CULTIVATED TRUFFLES.

A PARISIAN SCIENTIST'S IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

BY PREDERIC LEES.

The heart of the gourme, should indeed be gladdened by the until now unpublished anlover of good eating who does not appreciate truffles, especially when they come from the Périgord? And who would not be glad to buy this fragrant variety, the Tuber melanosporum, at, say, a shilling a pound, rather than pay the ordinary price of twenty shillings and upwards, little though the question of cost, as I am fully aware, troubles the epicure. It would be an exaggeration to state that truffles du Périgord will be as plentiful next winter in Covent Garden Market as strawberries are in the summer; but this, at least, I can say, on the authority of M. Emile Boulanger, a Parisian scientist who has been studying these muchsought-for fungi for many years past, the problem of their cultivation has now been solved, and a largely increased supply, bringing with it an inevitable drop in price, is merely a question of time.

This epoch-making discovery (I may be excused for writing with the enthusiasm of a confirmed gastronome) was communicated to methe other day in a private room attached to M. Boulanger's Paris laboratory, where I found. him studiously bending over his microscope. He spoke of it with that modesty which I have noticed is almost invariably shown by those who have accomplished great things, spoke of it as though it were an everyday nchievement, and it was not without much prompting that I Appatachee, for Canton I succeeded in drawing from him-the story of | Derwent, for Swatow. his researches.

"You ask me how many years I have been engaged in studying truffles," repeated M. Glenfalloch, for Amoy. Boulanger "Weil, really, I have almost lost | Liertes, for Saigon. count, it is so long ago since I began. But I | Brand, for Sourabaya. suppose I must have been at it for quite ten years. . . No; I'by no means met with encouraging results at the outset. Indeed, I must confess-as I have not been ashamed to do in certain scientific pamphlets—that I was | Rubi, for Manila. at first hopelessly on the wrong tack. That frequently happens even with the most careful [Waithing, for Shanghai, scientific investigators. Mistakes are often guide-posts to success. But from the very beginning I was convinced that the spores | Phranang, for Amoy. in the transparent asci of truffles-spores which can quite easily be distinguished under the microscope—could be artificially cultivated. One of the primary difficulties to overcome was to discover the substance on which they would most profitably thrive, Bread and potatoes, Glenfalloch, for Amoy. for instance, I found were unsuitable; but at Glenogle, for Rangoon. last I hit upon the proper m dium-carrots, which, as you know, contain a large quantity of sugar, one of the principal requirements of these spores.

"And having decided that important point, I suppose, M. Boulanger, that the surmounting of other obstacles was mere child's play?" interposed, with a smile,

"I see your meaning," replied the scientist. "You are quite correct in thinking that there were many other difficult problems to be solved besides the one I have just mentioned. I will not weary you by explaining the hundreds of little details which had to be dealt with in the course of my experiments; I w II merely enumerate, the chief points which called for attention: the finding of the proper conditions under which truffle spores will germinate; L. E. Jacks, R. L. Hall, M. B. Mower, H. N. the most practical method of sterilising the bottles in which they develop; the invention of a stopper for these bottles, a stopper which, while allowing the free passage of a r. will prevent the entrance of deleterious microbes; the best method of transporting the resulting mycelium, or so-called spawn, to the champs d'expérience; the discovery of the proper time of year for sowing it, and and smooth sea, variable winds.

Noticing, at this point of our conversation, that the room in which we were sitting was furnished, on two of its sides, with numerous shelves, on each of which were four rows of large bottles, I next asked if these contained the precious mycelium of Périgord trufiles, Before answering, M. Boulanger rose, from his seat, and taking one of the bottles from a particular compartment handed it to me.

"This one does," he replied, "though you would not be able to distinguish it from the | Amigo, Ger. s.s., 77 t, N. Baltzer, 5th June,others without a microscopic examination: I am able to cultivate any species of truffle you like, and you will please observe that that constitutes a conclusive proof that my researches have been crowned with success. Certain fellow-scientists to whom I recently communicated the results of my experiments were sceptical, and made one or two adverse criticisms. "The truffles you find on the places where you have sown your so-called mycelium could have been found there if you had never sown | Atlantic, Am. s.s., 965, J. I. Ageo, 7th June,it at all, they argued, in substance; for they are morely the ordinary truffles which are fou d from time to time in your district. 'Not at all!' was my reply. 'The truffics of the Etampes | Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,717, G. Belsito, 4th June,district, where my experimental grounds are situated, are, as you say the ordinary ones, the Tuber brumale, but those gathered on my estate are, for the most part, Tuber melanosporum. And as I sow, so do I reap . If I care to produce the English truffle, Tuber restivum, or the Italian variety, Tuber magnatum, I can do so by sowing the proper mycelium." My argument has, of course, never been answered, and for the very good reason that it is unanswerable."

"You have then, conducted your experiments both in Paris and at Etampes on a very big scale, M. Boulanger?"

"Yes, on a very extensive scale indeed You will have been able to judge for yourself of the importance of my Paris laboratory, with its many rooms, its air-pumps, sterilisers, etc., and its staff of assistants, who are engaged in looking after the 3,000 bottles of mycelium which you | Falk, Nor. s.s., 441, L. Wetlesen, 1st June,see on all sides. As to the extent of my Rtampes champs d'expérience which I shall be glad to show you any day you like to go there with me, they cover many acres of calcarious soil, planted with small oak trees. It is beneath these that the mycelium, after it has been manipulated in a manner which ' will explain to you on a later occasion, is planted; and whenever I have a favourable result a number is attached to the nearest tree. This has the advantage Jotti, Ger. s.s., 2,575, W. Ziegenmeyer, 7th not only of marking the spot where truffles can be found year after year (for once they appear | Kaifong, fir. s.s., 982, Finlayson, 5th June,they continue to grow there), but also of showing me how many times I have succeeded in Karin, Swed. s.s., 698, G. Petterson, 8th Jane, cultivating these delicious fungi. Exactly how many times I have been successful I cannot tell you on the spur of the moment, but I Imagine the numbers are now well on towards a thousand. Tenes/"-stretching out his hand to a drawer of his desk, from which he took a Madeleine Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, S. Alament, Mr. bundle of photographs-"here is a picture showing some of the numbered trees, and you will notice that one of them is ticketed 700."

"And how is it that success is not invariable?" "Ahl that is what I should very much like to |know myself," replied the scientist, with mlaugh. Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,017, H. Demes, 6th June,-"I have by no means finished all my experiments either here of at Etampes; I have yet to learn why in some cases I fail, whereas in Polk, Nor s.s., 745, J. Lorentzen, 7th June,others I succeed. The state of the soil may have something to do with failure. However, successes have been so numerous that it is evident I am working in the right direction, Quinta, Ger. s.s., 987, F. Frahm, 1st June,and that the economical oultivation of trustes

quite as easy as the growing of mushrooms." drew to a close, went on to tell me how costly had been his ten years' experiment. Up to the present he has spent over £12,000, in return for which he has received just sufficient Périgord truffles to supply his own household and the tables of his friends. But he has been quite content with even so small a practical. nouncement, which I am privileged to make result as that, knowing, as he does that the through the Pall Mail Garette. And is there a solution of the problem in little is the all essential point. He is fully aware that his co,oco france are well invested, and that, possibly within two or three seasons, his capital will be returned to him over and over again.

whipping.

Arrivals.

Appalachee, Br. s.s., 2,426, A. Mills, 8th June, -Shanghai 5th June, Refined Petroleum -S. O. Co. Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, J. Robinson, 9th

June,-Iloilo 4th June, Sugar,-B. & S. Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 739, G. Suzzoni, 9th June, -Haiphong and Hoihow 8th June, Rice and Pigs.-A. R. M.

Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,214, H. Harder, 9th June,-Canton 8th June, Gen.-B. & S. Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 1,500, H. Stehre, 9th June, -Canton oth June, Coal.-H. A. L.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

L'aigi Mars, for Swatow. Holching, for Kwongchowwan. I hranang, for Amov Kwangtah, for Shanghai. Haimun, for Swatow. Volute, for Singapore. G'enogle, for Amoy. Llisabeth Rickmers, for Swatow,

Lydie, for Chinkiang. Mortlake, for Samarang. Kwelyang, for Shanghai. Laertes, for Saigon. Progress, for Kwong-chow-wan. Kinng Ping, for Canton. Kwanglah, for Shanghai. Haimun, for Amoy.

Passengers arrived. Per Sungktang, from Manila-Mr. 'aul, and

Miss Johnson. Passengers departed.

Per Yuensung, for Manila-Mrs. Woodruff, Messrs. Edminister, Hull, Anderson, Ricker, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Jamieson and infant Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Foster, Messrs. F. G. Traubarger, Lee M. Hargus, H we, Calboun, Mitkiewicz, Gard, Oliver, Ford, Teigen, Todd, Hayne and Chas, Benneit,

Per Robl, for Manila-Messes, J. S. Philbrook, S. C. Bimms, A. J. Mitchell, C. E. Patish, W. B. Allen, E. O. Nickerson, J. T. Golt, A. D. Stone, J. C. Cudoba, J. F. Minier, Ferris, W. I. Jenkins, W. R. Giberson, T. Smith, Claude Miller, B. H. Baldwin, M.S. Jones, R. O. Strong, F. C Churchill, J. A. Prenatt, W. E. Mack, Miss Wygant, Miss Cooper, Messis, J. C. Early, B. P. Six, B. F. Miller, C. G. McLean, Aules and Chabeaux.

Shipping Reports Str. Sungkiang from Manila: - Fine weather

Str. ppaluchee from Shanghai :- Strong SW. monsoon, fine clear weather

Vessels in Pert.

STRAMBER:

Aldershot, Br. s.s., 1.354, W. W. Adam, 6th June, -Saigon 1st June, Rice. - D. & Co.,

Hoilo 31st vay, Sugar and Wood .-- J. &

Amiral Exelmans, Fr. s.s., 3,144, Gens, 1st lune,-from Takow, Gen.-M. M. Andree Rickmers, Ger. s.s. 1,020, Chr. Kümpel, 3rd June,-Bangkok 27th May, Rice.-B.

Anghin, Ger. \$ 8., 1,017, D. Reimers, 7th June, -Ba gkok 1st June, Rice and Wood. B.

· Saigon and June, Rice,-Orcer. Brand, Nor. s s., 1,520, M. Evensen, 28th May, -Saigon 23rd May, Rice, -S., W. & Co. Bombay and Singapore 29th May, Gen .-

C. & Co. China, Am. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 3rd June, -San Francisco 5th May, and Manila 31st. Mails and Gen.-P. M. S. S. Co Digny, Nor. 8.8, 883, O. Abrahamsen, and

June, - Bangkok 26th May, Rice.-Anguard, Thoresen & Co. Daigi Maru] p. s.s., 1,568, S. Tagami, 6th June,—Swatow 4th June, Gen —O. S. K. Harl of Garrick, Br. s.s., 1,225, Grant, 1st June, -Newcastle, N.S.W. and May, Coal.-L.,

W. & Co. Elax, Br. s.s., 2,612, E. S. Baker, 5th June,-Api-Api 28th May, Bulk Petroleum.-Asiatic Petroleum Co.

His beth Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, W. Böteführ, 5th June - Kohsich ng 29th May, Rice and Wood .- B. & S. Karatsu 26th May, Coals, -S., W. & Co.

nilan, Fr. s.s., 377, L. Andersen, 7th June,-Pakhoi and Hoihow 5th June, Gen .- A. Huichow, Br. s.s., 1,217, Wm. B. Brown, 8th June,-Canton 7th June, Gen,-B. & S. Histord, Br. s.s., 2,7°9, J. G. McKechnie, 16th

May, - Moji 15th May, Coal. - D. & Co., June,-Moli and June, Coals.-]. & Co. Tourane and June, Coal.—B. & S.

-Canton 7th June, Gen. - Aagaard, Thoresen & Co. Kutsang, Br. s.s., 3,210, R. C. D. Bradley, 4th June,-Calcutta via Penang and Singapore

30th May, Gen.-J., M. & Co. Simonsen, 8th June,-Bangkok 27th May, Andap, R. J. Rice.—B. & 8, Minnesota, Am. s.s., 20,718, J. H. Rinder, 5th Anderson, R.A., Capt. June—Seattle 20th April, and Shanghai Bargmann, F. 2nd June, Gen.—N. Y. K. Blanco, A. E.

Bangkok 31st May, Rice and Wood.-B.

Hoilo and June, Sugar.-Chinese. Phranang, Ger. s.s., 1,100, F. Mangelsdorff, 4th June,-Bangkok 28th May, Rice.-B. & S. Swatow 21st May, Ballast,-S. & Co.

will some day, possibly in the near future, be | Shahjehan, Br. s.s., 1,296. J. R. Scott, 8th June, -Saigon 3rd June, Gen.-Wo Fat Sing. And M. Emile Boulanger, as our interview Taikosen Maru, Jap. 8.8, 1,99 T. Ota, 6th June,-Kuchinotzu 31st May, Conl.-M.

> Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 8th June,-Manila 5th June, Gen.-B. & 3. Tungshing, Br. s.s., 1,172, Stalker, 8th June, -Cunton 7th June, Gen.-J., M. & Co. Volute, Br. s.s., 2,598, E. Stoll, 7th June,-Sco-Soe 29th May: Petroleum.-A., K. &

> > Steamers Expected,

•	Vessals	From	Acents	Da
_	Japan	Singapore.	P. & O. Co	lune to
	Nippon Maru .	Shanghai	N. Y. K	lune to
	Lightning	Singapore.	D. S. & Co	fune to.
	Keemun	Mol	B. & S	fune to
	l'ourane	Saigon	M. M.	Tune 11
)	Nicomedia	Moji	P. & A. Co	fune II
ļ	Tamba Maru	Tapan	N. Y. K	fune II
	Kumano Maru	Manila	N. Y. K	fune II
•	Emp. of India	Japan	C. P. R. Co	lune 12
	Macduff	Singapora .	D. & Co	June 12
•	,Athonian	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co	June 12
•	Bombay Maru.	Singapore :	N. Y. K	June 13
	Doric	Japan	Q. & O. Co	June 16
	Tjilatjap	Kobe	J. C. J. L	June 16
	Shipano Maru.	Kobe	N. Y. K	June 16
	Suisang	Singapore .	J., M. & Co	June 18
	Ceylon	Kabe	N. Y. K	June 18
	Monteagle	Vancouver.	C. P. R. Co	June 27

DOCK RETURNS HONGKONG AND WHAMPON DOCKS. H.M.S. Fame Loongwo Omphale SHÄNGHAL

Siam New Dock Kalgan International ... Li Fong LoksangTungkadoo ...

Ships Passed The Canal.

, 2nd inst.

181 May - Ambria, Palma, Peleus, Preussen. Pera, Saxonia, Telemachus, Benavon, 5th May-Ajax, Benvorlich, Oceanien, Verona, Silisia, (Get.) Prins Regent Luithold, Iyo Maru, Rhenania. 8th May-Indrani, Den of Muine, Radnorshire, Nebe, Swanley, 12th May-Armand Behic, China, Japan, Java: 15th May-Benledi, Dlomed, Shimosa, Muc-18th May-Bingo Maru, Patroclus, Tourane, Neckar, Prinz Ellel Friedrich. 22nd May-Agamemnon, Benarly, 25th May -Bengloe, Ernest Simons, Glinturret, Ping Sucy, Sardinia. 29th May-Kiniuck, Yarra, Senegambia, ist June-Hudion, Machaon, Sachsen, Socotra, Teenkat, Tonkin, 5th June -Kawachi Maru, Spithead, 9th June-Indrawadi, Manila, Ounfa, Polynulm, Longsor, Spesta.

Arrivals at Home—ist May-Glenstrae, St. George. 5th May-Austria, Baratong, Rayern. 8th May-Rasbera: 12th May-Peleus. 14th May—Formosa, 15th May— Benvorlich, Telemachus, 17th May-Pera. 18th May—Armand Rehic, Sileila, (Ger.) Pring Regent Luitfold. 22nd May-Achilles. Baron Balfour, 25th May-Agropes, Prinz Eitel Friedrich. 26th May-Java, 29th May -Diomed, Renest Simons, Radnorshire. . 1st June-Neckar, Yeddo, Ronledi, fit June-Machaon, Persia, Verona, Bingo Maru, oth June-Agamemnon, Kintuck, Shimosa, Kawachi Maru.

A Mail will close for :-Swatow and Shanghai—Per Viksang, 10th

Haiphong - Vas Hongkong, 11th June, 9 A 50. Singapore, Colombo and Bombay -- I'er Capri, 11th June, 11 A.M. Newcastle (N.S.W.'-Per Earl of Carrick,

1th June. NOON. Macno-Per Heungshan, 11th June, 12.45 P.M. Swatow, Tsington, Chefon and Tientsin-Per Huichow, 11th June, 3 P.M. Amoy and Shanghai-Per Shaohsing, 11th

June, 3 P.M. Shanghai-Per Choysang, 11th June, 3 P.M. Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle, Wash.-Per Minnesola, 12th June,

Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per China, 12th June, 10 A.M. Furope, &c., India, via Talicalia Ca

Salarie, 12th June, 11 A.M. Singapore, Penang and Calcula-Per Kutsang, 12th June, 2 P.M.

Manila-Per Taming, 12th June, 3 P.M. Shanghai-Per Wosang, 12th June, 3 P.M. Singapore, Penang and Colombo - Per Tamba Maru, 12th June, 5 P.M.

TO-MORROW.

S. Peter's Seamen's Church. Oucen's Road West. Trinity Sunday.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Farrant: Te Deum, Lawes; Jubilate, Barnby; Hymns, 172, 526, 506 and 176.

Evening Prayer, Magnificat, Jones: Nunc Dimittis, Elvey; Hymns, 177, 457, 173 and 15. The Church launch Dayspring will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.); returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school to to 10.45 a.m. Meeting at Seamen's Institute 72, Praya East on Sunday at 8 p.m. Roman Catholic Cathedral: -- Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction,

_5.30 p.m. German Bethesda Chapel, West Point :-Morning Service, 11 a.m. St. Francis' Church, Wanchai :- Mass (Chin.), 6 a.m., - (Port.), 7.30 a.m. Benediction,

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road :- Morning Service (English), to a.m. St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point :- Mass. 8 a.m. . Union Church:-Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

VISSITORAT THE HOTELS.

CARLTON. Klimanck, S. Lehrs, M. Anderson, J. Lloyed, G. Merlees, Capt. & Mrs. Mouget, Mr. Nictort, Mr. Noble, Mrs. W. Boanas, W. Bobler, Mr. Rayner, F. 5. Coggon, Mr. Scurr, I. Edwards, R. Scarson, R. W. Stophens, Miss H. Stevenson, R. Gains, Miss M. Tomlinion, C. B. Harrison, S. L. Holmes, Mrs. White, J. W.

Jackson, W.

ļ,		EDWARD,	1:: '		ngkond,		CHINA COAS	r Meteo				G18	TER
h	Abt, Mrs. Andrew	Leventhal, Mr. & Mrs.	Adoms, P. R		Įoki, J.	P. F.]	une 8th,	1906,	n.m	•		
	Almond, Capt. & Mrs. Russell		Anderson, M	rs. K.	Kemp,	Mrs. 4-5.	_		3ar, Th			inđ	Wr
• •	Colahan, Mr.	Logan, W. Maquarie, Mr. & Mrs.	Arnold, J.	35 1 C	Laing	A. H.	_	, I.	1	ì	, "	1	, , ,
h	Cu mingham, 4, 5	Authur		M(11.), (. Lee-Jon	185, J. W.	Vindivostock.	7 a.m.	_ _	 -		[]	_
	Dale, Mrs. and Miss		Battiscombe Board, E. J.	n G.	Marriot	agh, W. J.	Vemuro	6 a.m. 2	9.92 —		i N	141	
,	Delaney, L. T.	Morse, Mr. and Mrs.	Beattie, R. E	, ,	McFade	ion, P. G. and	lakodate	1 20	a asl 🛶		RP] ž [
		F. G.	Bell, R.N., Et	gr.•Lieu	i. Inpar	ese servant	I TORIU desession	1 ., 24	o.86		· 17	4	·
-	Gilman, Mrs. L. C.		H. F.	• •	Millis, 1		Kochi	1 12					-
Ľ	Gilman, Miss	Moulder, Mr. and Mrs.		Van (Vice	o Millor.	P. L.	Vagasaki Kagoshima) b) [3]	0.68		N	3	_
	Gutierrez, Mr. & Mrs	I, A, B.	Consul for	Belguln	1) Moore,	Dr. and Mrs.	?shima	9) [3]	9.68 — 9.79 —		-	2	_
	and family Handmann, E.	Nursaw, E.	Birbeck, R. J	•,	W. B		Vake	11 20	81 -		8W	121	<u>.</u>
_	Hasbrouck, Mrs. and	Paine, A. E.	Bisney, S. Bissell, W. S	t. •	Newboi	m, Mr. & Mrs.	(shigakijima.,	اسا ا				121	
	Miss	Plaisant, A.	Blair, K. J.	*	R. H.	ton, A. G.	Taihoku	5 a.m. 2	9.78 — 9.76 —	-	8	3	
-	Heller, R	- Savage, V. C.	Brighton, F.	G.		Miss I.	Taichu	1 20	0.83]		31L	4	÷
Õ	I Jackson, Mrs. and child	d Smend, Dr. 👙	Carpenter, C	. E .	Ollffe, C). C.	l'ainan	91 2	9.84	 		3	
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	Little, A. C.	Woodruff, J. B.	Clark, M. O.	()	Parr, L.		Gutzlaff	,,		90	NE	,	~
, T			Clark, T. Clarke, Mr.	and Ma	Packs	Mrs. E. O.	Sharp Peak		9.76 82	87	8.	;	CA
ī	l Pi	RAK.	T. W.	WILL TARE	Perkins	Mr. and Mrs.	Amoy	6.30 a. z	0.71 80	96	8	 	C
1	Brown, S. R.	Lang, Mr.	Clegg, R.M.	Eng. L.	t. T. L.	1716	Swatow	9 a.m. 2	0.76 8a	Ot :	8W	3	C"
2	Biyan, R. F.	Martin, R.	and Mrs. I	I. I.	Pigott,		Canton	20	9.82 86	84	8E	 I	Ъ
2	Carruthers, Mr.	Mitchell, R.	Colvin, H. E	•	Powell,	W. A.	Hongkong Victoria Peak	10 a.m. 2	9.85 85	77	BW	[2]	0
2		Moon, Mr. and Mrs.	Crook, A. H.		Prior, V		Gap Rock	I. "	_	_	88W	5	-
3	Clothier, A. N.	Moxon, Mr. and Mrs.	Cruickshank		Reid, H		Macon	11, 11, 126	9.83 86				<u></u>
) (Engel, Mr. and Mrs. L	· .	Davies, F. O Donald, R. I			Mrs. J. S. and	Haiphong	l 'a. l			-		C .
5	Fabs, H. Gales, Capt.	Painter, Major & Mrs.	Donald, Mr.	·	child Ropes		Manila	20	9.88 91	56			<u> </u>
3	Graham, Mr. and Mrs	Reynolds, F. O.	W. H.	444 241		Miss F. E.	Bacolod	O si.m.			5W	T	b
8	W. Douglas	Sawer, Capt. and Mrs.	Doolittle, F.		Saunder	rs, 1. C.	Iloilo	,, 2	9.89 85			1 1	C ·
7.	Harker, B. B.	Seymour, LtCol. and	Douglas, Cap	t.& Mrs.	J. Scott, N	ir. and Mrs. J.	Cebu	100 m 2	9.90 85		N	2	· C
	Hazeland, F. A.	Mrs.	Downing, T.			d child	Junios.	1.0 8.11.1	_ _	 	-	<u> </u>	_
	Jacks, Mr.	Sinclair, A.	Dumbell, H. Dumbell, H.		Shen, J.	d, E. B.	J	une 9th,	1006.	a.m.			
1	Johnston, L. A. M. Jones, Patrick	Skott, C. Skottowe, Mr. & Mrs.	Einstmann,		Skinn, A			ı il		1 1	ا ا	1.1	•
٠	l	Vereker, Capt. & Mrs.	Evan-Jones,				Vladivostock.	7 a.m.	_ -		–		
	E.S.	Watson, Mr. & Mrs. M.	Mrs. E.		Stebbin	g, W. T.	Vemuro Hakodate				₩	4	
٠	Kistowsky, Mr. & Mrs	. Weismann, Mr. & Mrs.	airchild, H.	_=	Stein, A		Tokio).97 —).94 —		E	0	
	F.	.White, Dr. & Mrs. M. J.	Fernandes, M Fisher, H. G		Stephen		Kochi	3, 20	.83 —	_	_	2	_
-	Knight, Mr. Longridge, Rev. and	Woodward, Mr. & Mrs.	Fletcher, H.		Stewart,	Rev. A. J.	Nagasaki	10 29	.72 —	 ∸	SE	5	
-	Mrs.	zenimani, it. C.	Ford, W. E.	4.	Sutherla	·	Kagoshima	11 29).76 —		NE	2	-
	-		Forman, Mr.	and Mrs	i. Sutherla	ind, P. D.	Oshima Naha		·77 一		8	3	-
•		EEBURS.	E. B.		Tarrant,	•	Ishigakijima		18.0 18.0		8W	8	
ľ	Adams, M. and Mrs. F	,	Fuller, D. Gibson, A.	•		on, Mr. and	Taihoku		7.70 -		8W	١٨	_
-		Smith, Mr. and Mrs.	Gilfillan, C. (Mrs.	on, Miss H. M.	Taichu	1, 20	1.88.	l	. 8	2	_
١	Barnett, H. J. O. Brown, C. A.	Grant Smith, Percy	Gordon, Mrs.			ry, J. H.	Tainan	,, [20).87i —	ŧ — ∫	BE	3	_
ļ	Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs.	Soppa, P.	Hall, Capt. T	•	Uffel, W	. Von	Koshun	29	.86 —	! —	' W	4	
<u>'</u>		Webb, Mr. and Mrs.	Heanley, Dr.	and Mrs	. Unbeha	un, C. H.	Pescadores Weihniwei	, , , , , , ,	.84		8W	4	-
<u>' </u>	Gaskell, Mr. and Mis.		C. M.		Wakefie	ld, Mrs.	Gutzlaff		00 75		W	I	p
,		Young, J. A.	Hewell, Hon	and Mri			Sharp Peak		.77 82	1 _ 1		3	CI.
1	Morfey, A.		E. A. Humphrays,	W W	Wales, I		3moy		71 80	06	5E	•	C .
1	,	atheory a	Hollingswort		Weber, Wishart	T R	Swatow	9 a.m. 20	.80 80	or l	sw	2	ě.
• [• '	ENTAL.	Mrs.	., .,	Wood, C		Canton	1, 29).85 8c	70			Č
']	Dahzy, H.	Micland, C.	Hunter, R.	, ,		Mr. & Mrs. T.	Hongkong	10 a.m. 29	F88 82	73	SW	3	C
╵ ┃	Hamman, A. H. Hoffmann, A.	Messager, Licut. and Mrs.	Innes, Capt.		Young,		Victoria Peak Gap Rock	· " i	- -	-	.88W	5	-
	Keyt, Dr. F.	Nachtigall, K.	: Jameson, Mrs	. J. W.	,		Macao	20	.85 85			_	; _ ,
. [Kitchen, H.	Owen, O. E.	=				Haiphong				85W		C
1	Kitchner, S.	Roman, A.	•	•	June	-	Manila	,, 20	.88 90	66	w		<u> </u>
	Kill, G.	Shurda, J. J.			10 6	m, 4p.m,	Bacolod	9 a.m.	<u> </u>		NW	Ī	Ď
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	Majer, Master W. Majer, Capt. and Mrs.	Voster, E. Vossler, Mrs. Rudolf	i wpsia			67	C. St. James.		190 87		и	2	b
	N. I.	Whehausen, G.	Painfall.	,,	0.0		or Du James.		<u> </u>	-	~		
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	NAME	CLASS.	Tons.	GUNB.	, I.II.P,		CAPTAIN,		LA	ST R	EPOR	TRI) AT
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7,	N. I.				77	07 C. St.	lames. Ioa.m.	
ξ, -		HIS BRITANNIC	MAJES	TY'8	в шр в о	N THE OHINA ST	ATION.	
a.	NAME	CLASS.	Tons.	Guns.	, I.H.P.	САРТАІ	N.	LAST REPORTED AT
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127		relespatelieve wettig		4	3,000	Commander E. La T	Leatham	
y ct	Astius		4,360	IC K	.7,000	Captain C. L. Vaugh LieutCommander E		
<u>-</u>		r ver gunboat	710	1 6	. 900 .	LieutCommander W	i G. W. Dayigson.	B (
h		ministration and the same	710 	6	950 t;400	Commander II. du C.	L. Damper	Yangtsre
2-	C) evely	6 ter ok and tng	390		300	John Mandel 11, dd O	Luard	
-		sloop	1,070	-6	1,400	Commander H. D. W	/ilbin.ngo	Hongkong
		cittiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain H. W. Savor	у, м. У.О	
	Fame		306	6	5,700	LieutCommander H	ughes	· ·
_	Flora (cruiser, andeclass	4,360	10	7,000	Captain H. Grant-De	ilton	S. American Ports
	Handy			6	4,000	Lieut-Commander H	l. B. Cox	
	Han		275	6	4,000	LieutCommander R.	Henniker-Heaton	
h	Tanus	torpedo boat destroyer	¥1 280°	6.	5,900	LieutCommander V	V. H. Darwall	
	Kest	ciuiser, ist class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain S. V. Y. de I	lorsey	
٠.	King Alfred *	cruiser, 1st class	14,100	18	30,000	Captain C, F, Thursh	y	4.
er	Kinisha L	river gunboat i	616	4	1,200	LioutCommander E	. V.F.R. Dugmore	Yangtere
₽.	Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class '	9,800	14 .	22,000	Captain J. A. Tuke		Hongkong
٠, ,	Moorhen	niver gunboat		2	800	Lieut-Commander F	B. Noble	West River
-	Otter		Ξ.	6	6,300	LieutCommander J.		On cruise
4.	Rambiet in in in	- ruiveying-vessel	. 835 85	. 6 -	650	Commander C. R. M.		H'kong (Surveying)
_	Robiu	river gunboat	85	2	240	LieutCommander R	obert E. Vaughan,	West River
h		river gunboat		2	240	Lieut, Commander H	l. T. Atlay	Hongkong
u	Snipe			3	240	Lieut-Commander J.	T. S. Lyne	Yangtsze
	Taku			9	6,500	In reserve		Hongkong
a	Tamar,	receiving ship		0	- o	Commodore H. P. W	HIHAMS	Hongkong
	Test t	river gunboat		3	800	LieutCommander H	MOCCICUAN	– .
٠,	Thistle	river gunboat	, .	0	900	LieutCommander R Lieut-Commander S	4 -	
]-	Virago	torpedo boat destroyer] [(),300	Commander R. W. C	11	• <u> </u>
er .	•	torpedo boat destroyer		1 2	450	LieutCommander C	P T Thomas	
•		river gunboat		6	5,900 800	LieutCommander G	h was the state of	On cruise
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* Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, Commander-In-Chief,

chafton armoured yunboat 1,796 10 1,700 Lient Fauré		FRENCH I	ien-of-	WAR	ON THI	E CHINA STATION.	
dour torpedo-depot	Name.	FIAG AND DESCRIPTION.	Tons.	GUNS.	н. Р.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	LAST REPORTED
dour torpedo-depot	Achéron	armoured gunboat	1,796	10	1,700	Lieut Fauré	Hainhong
louette torpedo-depot 123 6 500 Commander Kérihuel Cape Si, James Wuchow arounde river gunboat 645 10 1,000 Lieut, Jeannel Saigon Saigo			<u>~</u> *	-	<u> </u>	l Lieut Merle 1	Usinkasa
rgus river gumboat		torpedo-depot		[·]		Commander Kérihuel	Cane St. Tames
According			123	6	_	Leicute Jeamner and the transfer and the	Wuchow
Descates Cruiser	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		_	! —	-	Lieut, Millet	-
Descrites	Pécidé e	guaboat	1=	1 1		Lieutenant Le Blanc	Shanohal & Vand
Dappetit-Thouars	Descartes			.] 14]	5,500	Commander Amet	Shanghai
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rancisque destroyer 353 7 5300		l _				Lieut. Coquelin	Saigon
uichen † protecied cruiser amoured cruiser 9,376 14 20,200 Capt. Tracou Mogasaki woosung river gunboat 200 6 308 Lieut. Le Coroller Halphong Haiphong Commander Sagot-Duvauroux Shanghai Capt. Ambruster Halphong Shanghai Capt. Ambruster Halphong Shanghai Capt. Ambruster Mosaung Shanghai Capt. Ambruster Mosaung Shanghai Capt. Martel Mosaung Saigon Capt. Martel Mosaung Saigon Capt. Martel Mosaung Saigon Chungking Commander Berthaud Saigon Shanghai Capt. Passerat de Silans Shanghai Saigon Shanghai Saigon Upper, Yangtszen Sa	rancisque	l , , ,		7		Lieut Garreau	
duichen † protected cruiser armoured cruiser	ronde			7	303	Lieut. de Saint-Seine	Shanghai
destroyer surveying ship	iuichen †,			ן א	-	Capt. Tracou	Nagasaki
river gunboat	iucydon 🛺 🔐			14	20,200	Capt. Kidoux	Woosung"
river gunboat	lenri Rivière			1 -		I ANDUM A UILIGE AND	
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Cruiser Crui	aveline			1 7	_	Commander Sagot-Duvauroux	Shanghai
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fanche surveying-ship armoured cruiser 9,500 16 t9,600 Capt. Martel	•		— ·	1 - 1		Lieut, Armbruster	Saigon
destroyer		. * <u>-</u> ; 7		~		Commander Laporte	Baio d'Along
river guidoat	fontcalm# ···! ···			10		Capt. Martel	Woosung
ciho gunboat	fourquet			1 7 1	0,300	Commander Terquem	Baigon
istolet	Olry		100	6	-		Chungking
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akiang river gunboat 6,150 23 4,560 Lieut. Fougerousse Salgon Upper, Yangtsze Hongay torpedo-depot Salgon Lieut. Fougerousse Salgon Hongay Salgon			_	·		[C. Indo-China, Capt. Passerat de Silans]	
nuban receiving ship 6,150 23 4,560 Lieut. Fougerousse Saigon	abre			7 1		Lieut, Hallier	
nuban receiving-ship 6,150 23 4,560 Hongay Hongay Saigon	tyx 🔐		1,795	10	1,700	Lieut, Duc., ,,,,, ,,,	
distan torpedo-depot O.150 23 4,500 Lieut. Fougerousse Saigon	akiang			1' 1	 _ ,/	<u> </u>	Upper, Yangtsze
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* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Richard, Commander-in-Chief. I Flagship of Rear-Admiral Boisse, Second-in-Command

t At the disposal of Rear-Admiral de Marolles, Commanding the naval desence of indo-Chi (*) Plagship of Rear-Admiral de Marolles.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, DEN, EGYPT, MAR-SEILLES, LONDON,

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "SALAZIE,".

Captain A. Ailland, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th June, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading Issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in

Europe	
Next sailings will be as follows	
S.S. OCEANIEN26th June.	1
S.S. TOURANEioth July.	
S.S. TONKIN24th July.	
S.S. ARMAND BEHIC 7th August.	
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS21st August.	
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,	
Agent.	
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906, [11	



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

* STEAM FOR ... STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA. ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINUNTAL, AMERI-CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DONGOLA,"

Captain G. Philipps, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for MAR-SEILLES and LONDON DIRECT, via. COLOMBO, on SATURDAY, the 16th June, 1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo direct for the above Ports, connecting with the Company's S.S. Moldavia, for BOMBAY.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 r.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Hongkong, and June, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE. BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.		
yra *	4,417	G. V. Williams	3rd July		
	9,606	E. V. Roberts	27th July		
	9,606	T. W. Garlick	22nd Aug		

CHEAF FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS. The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo

carried in cold storage. For further Information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents. Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

RECULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM	Hongkong.
Steamship	About
"SIKH"	14th June.
"WRAY CASTLE"	
For Freight and further Info	ormation, apply
ODDWELL & Co.	, LIMITED,

Agents. Hongkong, 1st June, 1906.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most espectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of longkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind natronage and support, and desires to state that the will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds a NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuff. and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Chil Iren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery

Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be mad into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools Superintendent. | . ho are taught by the Sisters.

[4] Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

Untimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA. ESTABLISHED 1815.

D D A SUL	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_	- -	• .		Per Case. \$22.50
BRAND			<u>-</u>	. • · · ·	•	•	20,00
	•	:-	er transfer en	•	•		16.75
WHISK	Y, PALL MAL	L	•		•	•	20,00
**	JOHN , WA	LKER & S	ons ol	р-нісні.	AND	-	12.50
11	C. P. & C	o.s speci	AL BLE	4b 🛒	. •	-	10.5
PORT	WINE, INVAL	IDS	-	.	•		20.0
,,	DOUR	O - '	-	-	•	-	13.7
SHERR	Y, AMOROSO	,	•	•	- '	-	20.0
i.	LA TORRI			-	•	- 1	16.0
BENEU	DICTINE, D.O.:	М		•	•	<u>-</u>	40/5
1	HE ABOVE E	XCLUSIVEI	Y SHIPP	ED TO	. • .		

SIEMSSEN & CO.,

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES:

DEPOT

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION. Hoogheng, thib May, 1901

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

	Supplied by Messrs. E. S	. Kadoori	в & Со	. Corre			en under "Commercial Intelligence," page	AFROXINATE	
	STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	PRESENT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
	BANKS.	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ 1,000,000 } \$9,500,000 }	\$1,699,777	{L1 15/- div. and L1 bonus @ ex. 2/0 9/16} =\$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905}	51 %	\$810
	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	L7	£5	{ \$250,000°) { 12,735 } \$150,000 }	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	1 1	Landon ∠91 \$38
ж	MARINE INSURANCES.	,			\$1,600,000}			t	
	Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904		\$360
_	North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	. £5	{ 100,000 Tis, 100,000 Tis, 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 @ ex 2/10 15/16	5₹ %	Tis, 85 sales
iv					\$2,000,000 £40,000	\$2,762,271	Interim div. of fan for 1915	r 9	\$800 buyers
g.	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$331,131 } \$1,153,844 \$569,279	p^{-1}			
	Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	5100	\$60	\$800,000 \$61,278 \$15,527	\$508 ₁ 334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	81 %	\$175
и,	FIRE INSURANCES. China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,610	\$344,058	\$6 for 1004		\$85
nt an	Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,220,928	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904		\$21 buyers
	China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited Douglas Steamship Company, Limited		\$25 \$50	\$25 \$50	\$6,000 \$264,638 \$88,941	\$6,563 Nil.	\$1\frac{1}{2} for 190\frac{5}{2}	r e	\$40 buyers
go	Hongkong, Capton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld	· · `	\$15	\$15	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331	\$24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905.	. 8 %	\$24% buyers
D,	Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	. ·(·o,ooo	Lio	L10	£241,150 £3,999	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10]==\$6.29.51 for 1904		\$75 sellers Tis. 53 sales
	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference)	100,000	T1s. 50	Tis. 50	Tis. 40,000 { 400,000 {4,144}		{ Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 { Final Tls. 1 making Tls. 3 for 1905	7 %	Tis. 51 buyers
E	"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited "Star" Ferry Company, Limited	C to coo	\$10	\$10 \$5	\$65,000 } \$32,957 }	\$218	{\$1.50} for year ending 30.1.1906	{ 5 %	\$30 ex div. \$21 ex div.
	l'aku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited		Tis. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 350,479 Tls. 48,000	1,	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	93 %	Tis. 41 buyers
	REFINERIES.	•		•	(Tls. 81,200)			1	Cafe
	China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1 ''	\$100	\$100	\$450,000 } \$86,129 } none	\$40,914 Dr. \$132,588	\$3 for 1897	1,00	\$165 \$25
ne.	l'erak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tis. 50		Tis. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tis. 21 for year ending 30.9.04		Tis. 102) buyers
ply	MINING. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld		£1	£	7,20,011	£-3,335	f and the second of the second	5 ' '°	Tis. 10 nominal
' 	intental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited and Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	500,000 150,000 50,000	G \$10	G. \$10 18/10	none £4,873	G \$909,050 Dr. £8,745	Final of 50 cents making G 51 for 1905	7 %	\$3 buyers
=	DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.		~						
AN ost	Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25		\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22
of ind	Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Codown Co., Ld.	1 40,000	\$50	1.50	\$550,000 \$65,160 \$20,000	{ \$ 20,040			\$103
hat nos	Len, long and Whampon Pock Company, Ld	10,000	\$50 \$6 1	56₹	188,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1925	51 %	\$160 \$18 Tis. 115 sellers
ufis	Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld	55,700	Tis. 10	o Tis. 100	Tis. 487,210 Tis. 57,065	} T15, 57,c65	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905,	61 %	Tis. 225 sellers Tis. 220 buyers
nıı. Ery _i		2,500	T15. 10	o Pis. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668			
elul 	Angle-French Land Investment Co., Ld	10,000	Tls. 10 \$25 \$15	\$25	\$14,516·	none \$9,028	• [\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	131 %	Tis, 100 \$31 buyers \$18 sales
ade ols,	Do. (new issue) Do. (Founders')	24,000	\$1\$ \$1\$	\$15	S648 oze	\$4,719	7 % on 374 for 1905	***	\$15\frac{1}{2} sellers \$300 buyers \$130
	longkong Hotel Company, Limited	50.000		F100	\$24,071	\$67,839	Final of \$3\ making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$118 Tls. 18 sellers
· 	Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none \$ \$208,386	\$4,699 to \$5,070	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	Siri
	I owloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	_	5 30	none Tis 860 402	\$574	\$2½ for 1905	61 %	\$39 Tls. 1161 sales
	Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited : West Point Building Company, Limited	4		1	Tis. 170,000	Tls. 52,194		1	\$43
•	COTTON MILLS. I we Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tis. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tis. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	111 %	
	Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dycing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	Sta	\$30,0co	\$23,26	St for the year ending 31.7.05		\$14 buyers Tls. 64 sellers
ase. 2.50	I Flight knift thow Cotton Shiming a treating only	d, 8.000	Tis. to	Tis. 75 Tis. 10 Tis. 50	o none	Tis. 30,760	o Tls. 8 for 1905	11 %	Tis. 73 sales Tis. 310 sellers
2.50	Miscellaneous.		1 13, 50					~1.04	195 sellers
6 .7 ,5	Anglo German Brewery Company, Limited Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	· 1 8.6од	12/0	12/6	£314	\$1,060 £779 \$1,097	o 1/3 per share for 1904	91 %	\$7½ buyers \$32
0.00	China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12 Tls. 50	\$12 Tls. 50	none . Tis, 50,000	Nil.	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 60 cents for year ended 28 2.06	121 %	\$7 buyers Tis. 80 sales 110}
2,50 0,50	Dairy Farm Company, Limited	··· 100,000 ··· 25,000	\$10 \$7	\$10 \$6	\$8,0000 \$25,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	71 %	\$9 \$16 \$28 1
0,00	Green Island Cement Company, Limited	21,000		l _	, <u>{</u> \$200,000	\$20,89	3 . 52} for year ending 28.2.06	117 %	\$22 sales
3:75	I longkong High-Leyel Tramways Company, Ld	1,250	\$100	510¢	\$50,000		5 \$15 for year ending 30.11.1304	01 %	\$151 sales \$235 \$240 buyers
6.00	Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	12 1 12	\$ \$2! 5 \$10	501,000 52,500	, 5,81 8 2 , 8	3 So for 1905 on 5 shares	11 %	\$29 \$9
0.50	Maatschapply tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwex-	25,000	Gs. 1	00 Gs. 10	$\begin{array}{c c} \infty & \begin{cases} Tls. 547,500 \\ Tls. 27,603 \end{cases} \end{array}$	Tle 10.27	None		Tis. 230 buyers \$5 buyers
	Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	16,000	Tls. 5	71s, 5	Tls, 165,000	Tls. 11,01	7 Tis. 81 1905	11 %	Tis. 55 soilers
	Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	···· 4,500	Tis, I	00 Tiś, 1	$ \begin{array}{c c} \infty & Tls. 37,000 \\ Tls. 8,000 \\ Tls. 24,827 \end{array} $	Tls: 2,75	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	91 %	
[4:	hanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	5. 7,20	ı L2	o £2	0 { Tls, 25,000	2)	C Final of 37/6 making 52/6 (or 1905/6		Tis. 370 seliers Tis. 280 sales
.4.	South China Morning Post, Limited	6,00	5 \$ 2 5 \$	5 \$2 5 \$2	5 none	Dr. \$44,08	None	81 %	\$20 \$6
?	Lientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,00	o Ti _{s, 1}	o \$	43 522.00	0}}	(80 cents)	- 1 0	S o
.'	Do. (Founders Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	") 10	o \$1	o \$ 1	o { \$300,00 o { \$25,00	o	Final of 50 cents making \$1, for 1905.	71 %	\$131 buyers
	William Powell, Limited	·	S	to \$1	\$4,50		Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905	;/6 10 %	\$10}
							DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:-		
S					5.		Maatschappij &c. in Langkat	Tis. 7	15th June
									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ES.							₹		

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